THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 65. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FREEDMEN'S MEETINGS.

The Colored Citizens of Charleston and Savannah in Council—Platform of Principles—No Distinction on Account of Color for Public Officers and Jurymen, Etc.

THE CHARLESTON MEETING.

CHARLESTON, March 21.—A mass meeting of the loyal people of this city, irrespective of color, was held at Military Hall to-night. The hall was packed mostly with colored people. About fifty whites were in attendence. Judge Moore (white) presided, and E. J. Adams (colored) acted as Secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. R. H. Cain, a colored clergyman.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to hear the report of the Committee of Thirteen appointed to draft a platform for the organization of a Union Republican party. The following is the report:—

Whereas, The founders of this republic based the same upon the self-evident truths that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and whereas, it is set forth in the preamble of the Federal Constitution of 1787 that it was ordained, not by the several States nor the inhabitants thereof, but by the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union and establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to its founders and their posterity; and whereas, Congress, by its well-considered and almost unanimous action—which action had the sanction of the loyal people of the country—has provided, by the Constitutional amendment, proposed as article fourteen, and by the recent Reconstruction bill, for the reorganization of the civil powers of the States lately in rebellion, and for the renewal of their representation in Congress; and whereas, we recognize in these legislative provisions a wise statesmanship as regards the future, justice, tempered with mercy, towards the former enemies of the Union, and strong guarantees for the protection of all loyal citizens, without distinction of race, or color, or previous condition, in the enjoyment of every right conferred by the Constitution; and whereas, we regard the great National Republican party, under the guiding hand of Providence, as the savior of our country from the perils of the late Rebellion for the destruction of the Union, and as the only party whose principles can justify us in committing the present and future interests of the country to it for safe keeping. Therefore, resolved:—

First, That we give our cordial and entire sanction to the action of Congress for the restoration of the Union, and to the wise and just principles of the Republican party.

Second, That in order to make the labors of all our loyal fellow-citizens more effectual for carrying out the provisions of Congress for the restoration of law and order in our State, as well as for the peace and prosperity of our entire country, we do form an association to be known as the Union Republican party of South Carolina.

Third. That we pledge our sacred honor, our fortunes, and our lives to serve our country, to preserve her institutions, and especially to aid her in keeping inviolate the national faith, which has been sacredly pledged to the payment of the national debt incurred to save the liberties of the country and to suppress the Rebellion, and that the people will not suffer this faith to be violated, or impaired; but all debts incurred to support the Rebellion, as they were unlawful, void, and of no obligation, shall never be assumed by the United States, nor shall South Carolina be allowed to pay any debt whatever which was contracted to aid the Rebellion in any form.

Fourth. That the nation owes to the brave men, white and colored, of our army and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defense of the Constitution and the Union, and that, while we cherish with a tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

Fifth. That as republican institutions cannot be preserved unless intelligence is generally diffused among all classes, we will demand of our Legislature a uniform system of common schools, which shall be open to all, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition—such system to be supported by a general tax upon all kinds of property.

Sixth. That we will favor a liberal system of public improvement—such as railroads, canals, and other works—and also such a system of awarding contracts for the same as will give all our fellow-citizens an equal and fair chance to share in them.

Seventh. That we will also insist upon such modification of the laws of the State as will do away with imprisonment for debt, except for frauds; imprisonment of witnesses, except for wilful absence; and especially to abolish entirely and forever the barbarous system of corporeal punishment for crime or any other cause.

Eighth. As large land monopolies tend only to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, and are ruinous to the agricultural and commercial interests of the State, the Legislature should offer every practical inducement for the division and sale of unoccupied lands among the poorer classes, and an encouragement to immigrants to settle in our State.

Ninth. That the law of ejectment and distraint should be so modified as to protect equally the landlord and tenant.

Tenth. That provision should be made for the exemption of the poor man's homestead.

Eleventh. That the interests of the State demand a revision of the entire code and the reorganization of the courts.

Twelfth. That the interests not only of the State, out of the whole country, demand every possible guarantee for the perpetuity of all the rights conferred upon the newly enfranchised portion of our fellow-citizens, and that in the use of the sacred rights of the elective franchise we will seek to elevate to offices of trust and honor only those who are truly loyal, honest, and capable, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition.

Thirteenth. That considerations of justice and humanity demand provision by the Legislature for the protection and support of the aged, infirm, and poor, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition.

Fourteenth. That we will not support any candidate for office who will not openly endorse, advocate, and defend the principles adopted by the Union Republican party as herein set forth.

Fifteenth. Relying on Divine Providence for wisdom in our councils, efficiency in action, harmony among ourselves, with malice towards none and charity to all, we pledge our earnest and best efforts for the return of peace and prosperity to all our people, and for an early representation of our beloved State in the Congress of the United States.

Addresses were delivered by several white and colored speakers, and the report unanimously adopted.

THE SAVANNAH MEETING.

A mass meeting of freedmen was held in Savannah on the 18th instant, a report of which is thus given in the *News and Herald* of that city:—

At half-past 3 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and the object of the call, being to consider the present unfortunate condition of the country, was announced.

On motion, K. S. Campbell was unanimously elected Chairman, Z. M. Middleton, Secretary, and William Pollard, Assistant Secretary.

After an expression of thanks from one of these officials, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Ellis.

Professor James Porter was then introduced, who began his discourse by expressing his regret at being the first to open the meeting. The subject for consideration was very important. He returned his thanks for the overwhelming generosity of the United States Congress for their action in passing the Sherman bill, as it bestowed on them the right of suffrage and other long-looked-for blessings. They would soon be called to go to the ballot box to choose their representatives in Congress. This fact is undeniable, and their future welfare depended upon a judicious selection of representatives. He counselled them to fear not, as God was on their side. Their success depended upon their intellect and good right arm. Must they be educated in order to vote? God deals justice to all, irrespective of race, color, or intelligence. He had prayed fervently for suffrage, and now, thank God, it had come! (Applause.)

Rev. T. G. Campbell, (colored) was the next speaker, who stated that words were inadequate to express the desires of his heart—his soul was filled with joy. To-day his people stand upon the same footing as white men. Congress has declared its intention to the world to protect all races, irrespective of color. (Applause). A field too vast for contemplation was now open to them. To succeed, he counselled love and respect to God and mankind, and a return of good for evil. To secure material prosperity they must be judicious in their selection of representatives to the convention, as only the best qualified, regardless of color, should be chosen. The reverend speaker concluded his remarks by a temperate exhortation to his hearers to do right, and perform all that was expected of them. If they did this success would inevitably follow, and they would yet be allowed to enter the jury-box. They must, however, convince the white man that they did not want him for a guide, as they had raised a higher standard of excellence than he had.

Mr. A. W. Stone was next introduced, and was received with cheers. He began by stating that Congress had declared them citizens and possessed of the same rights as he was; they must, however, prove themselves worthy of this great liberty; they had now the right to elect officers of the State and National Governments. They must be calm and slow in acting, and not presume on their rights. Much was to be learned, for the ignorance of which they were not to be blamed. Registration was necessary in order to prevent fraud. Complaints had reached him that justice had not been done the colored people in the courts. It was not the fault of the courts that they lose their rights, but because they neglected to employ counsel. He did not allude to the subject because he was a lawyer. Judicial officers were to give them justice, but they must make allowance for the prejudices of the people. Be patient, and you will soon be upon the jury. You must educate yourselves and build churches; save your money, economize your time, and try to improve yourself, so that you can hurl back the lie to those who say you are unworthy of freedom.

Dr. Falligant was then introduced, who stated that he was yesterday requested to address the meeting, and had not much time for preparation, though he held a written speech in his hand, from which he read:—"In the present dark and tempestuous times, calm and deliberate councils were requisite. Just and impartial men are necessary to guide your steps in the first attempts at suffrage. Discord would benefit none. This State was large enough for us all, and as many foreigners as might choose to come. Congress gives you the privilege to assist in restoring the country, as both races must act together. More than six years ago he was one of the first who raised the banner in revolution, the first shot of which was the death-knell of slavery. His prejudices were now eradicated, and the situation was beginning to be appreciated. We must work in the spirit of men who fear nothing from predicted evils. He counselled his hearers to beware of demagogues who would excite them against Northerners. Prove yourselves worthy of your future glorious career, and worthy the confidence of your fellow-citizens. (Cheers.)

Dr. Clift followed, and emphatically denied any connection with the profession of a doctor or politician. The main part of his address was occupied in telling a story, the object of which was to show the career of the Union army till the close of the war, and the after changes produced by Congressional legislation. He alluded with evident satisfaction to the recent action of Governors Brown and Orr, who, he stated, favored universal suffrage. He compared the South to Uncle Sam's legs, in which he was diseased. The Sherman bill he styled a "reconstruction plaster," and the military commanders were the five doctors sent to hold the plaster on. The negroes must economize and place their money in the Freedmen's Bank.

He was followed in his address by several colored men, the pith of whose arguments was nearly the same as quoted above. After the speaking had ended, the following resolutions were adopted, when the assemblage quietly dispersed:—

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has recently passed an act called the "Sherman Military bill," wherein it is enacted that all male persons above the age of twenty-one years, without distinction of race or color, who have resided for one year in the State, except such persons as, previous to the war, took an oath to support the Constitution and Government of the United States, and subsequently swore allegiance to the so-called Confederate Government, or have been convicted of felony, shall have the right to vote at any election of delegates to State conventions, or city, county, State, or United States officers which may be held at any time hereafter; and whereas, this act has caused a profound sensation throughout the country, and will result in great and important changes in the political status of a large portion of the Southern people; therefore we, the people of Savannah, in mass meeting assembled to consider the situation of the country, and being fully impressed with our duties and responsibilities at the present crisis, do

Resolved, That we will accept the situation, and do all in our power to aid in the reconstruction of the country in the form and manner prescribed by Congress.

Resolved, That while loyal men and no others shall receive our support for public offices of trust or profit, we will also endeavor, as far as possible, to banish from the minds and hearts of the people all prejudices and animosities engendered by the late unhappy war, to the end that peace, harmony, and prosperity may again bless every section of our common country.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the colored people to receive instruction, advice, and assistance from all loyal persons who are willing to impart the same, but especially those who have proved themselves the true and tried friends of their race. And that we will, believing it to be the duty of every good citizen, encourage in every possible manner any person or persons establishing and conducting schools to educate, elevate, and enlighten them, and we pledge to such institutions our hearty co-operation and support.

Resolved, That we are the friends of law and order, and counsel cheerful obedience to constituted authority; that we possess in the ballot-box a constitutional and effectual remedy for oppression, unjust legislation, and corrupt administration, and will guard with the utmost care the sacred rights and inestimable privileges of every American citizen.

Resolved, That we invite labor and capital in all parts of the world to come to our assistance in the great work of developing the immense resources of our State, pledging them a cordial welcome, and our hearty co-operation and protection; condemning all legislation tending to discourage their introduction.

Resolved, That our faith in the future prosperity and stability of this great republic is unshaken, and that we to-day swear anew to support the Government of the United States, and pledge ourselves to maintain the honor of the dear old flag.

—It turns out that Queen Victoria's book, "Leaves from My Journal in the Highlands," has been printed and privately circulated for a year or more.

—An heir of Anneke Jans, who lives at the capital of Ohio, proposes to attack the corporation of Trinity and right the wrongs of his race, if he has to go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

Opposition to Universal Suffrage—Ten to Eight against Allowing Negroes to Vote for Members of the State Constitutional Convention—Spicy Debate, Etc.

ALBANY, March 21.—At the meeting of the Republican Union State Central Committee to-day, a lively discussion and no little dissension took place over resolutions regarding the subject of universal suffrage as connected with the Constitutional Convention. Charles S. Spencer, of New York, offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That this State Committee of the Union Republican party of the State of New York recognize as one of the doctrines of the party whose representatives we are, the right of every citizen to equality before the law, and congratulate the country upon the action of many hitherto prominent Rebels in the Southern States in their recognition of the situation and acquiescence in the action of Congress giving to the black man a vote.

Resolved, That our gratification by reason of this action is mingled with profound regret and sorrow that enough gentlemen of the Assembly of this State, elected by Republican votes, have been found this day to coalesce with all the Democrats of that body except one in repudiation of universal suffrage, and consequent denial to the black man of a right to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Resolved, That in the formation of a Constitution all whose rights of persons and property are to be guarded and protected by it, who are male citizens, of sane mind, under no disability of treason or crime, and of the age of twenty-one years, are entitled to a voice; that this is an original, inherent, and inalienable right, of which they cannot be deprived without great wrong and injustice.

Resolved, That we earnestly and respectfully request members of the Assembly elected by Republican votes to reconsider this action, and relieve the Republican party of this State from the deserved reproach of advocating the right of the negro abroad to vote, and denying it to him at home.

Resolved, That in the name of the Republican party of this State, we ask for the immediate passage of a bill providing for the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention; that we are weary of delays and disagreements, and that the people have the right to expect seasonable compromise and prompt action from their representatives, and that their will be not defeated.

A stormy debate on these resolutions was carried on for several hours between the radical and conservative factions of the committee. Horace Greeley was in attendance in person, urging the adoption of the resolutions, although not a member of the committee. Mr. Spencer debated the matter with great spirit, denouncing his associates as worse than Wade Hampton and the reconstructed Rebels of the South. Mr. Robertson, of Westchester, Mr. Andrew Bleakley, of New York, and others opposed the resolutions as impolitic and dangerous to the party at this time. They were accordingly rejected by the following vote:—

Against the resolutions—James Terwilliger, Andrew Bleakley, Martin B. Brown, H. D. Robertson, Hamilton Harris, E. A. Merritt, James A. Bell, Frank Hiscock, A. B. Cornell, Charles G. Sherman—10.

In favor of the resolutions—Charles S. Spencer, W. H. Gleason, Charles W. Godard, W. H. McKinney, Isaac Dayton, Waldo Hutchins, Ezra Farrington, George W. Palmer—8.

The committee then adopted a resolution calling their party conventions for the 8th of April, to choose candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, if the pending bill should pass in season.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1867.—The following official account of the death of Dr. Livingstone has been received by the State Department:—

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ISLAND OF ZANZIBAR, December 9, 1866.—SIR:—It becomes my painful duty to report the death of Dr. David Livingstone, the celebrated African explorer, who, as I wrote under date of May 8, 1866, left here on the 9th of March last for the exploration of the river Rovuma, and that region between the great lakes of Central Africa of which, as yet, but little is known. The sad intelligence was received here on the 6th instant, by the arrival of several native members of the expedition, from whom but little of importance could be elicited save the fact of Dr. Livingstone's death.

I am indebted to Dr. Kirk, H. B. M. Vice-Consul, and formerly a member of the Livingstone Zambesi expedition, for the following particulars of this sad event, and as his accompanying remarks may prove interesting, I cannot do better than to give them in his own words:—

The return of several of the Johanna men who accompanied Dr. Livingstone has made it certain that that distinguished traveller has fallen, and with him half of his native followers. His present expedition may be briefly stated to have been an attempt to unite the magnificent discoveries of late years, and determine the limits and connections of the three great lakes, which reach from 14 degrees south to 3 degrees north latitude, and flowing to the sea by the Zambesi and Nile at the two extremities, but with an intermediate space as yet unknown. Such was the geographical problem.

But Dr. Livingstone had in view to affect the present enormous East African slave trade, though pioneering the way which might lead to lawful commerce. To have consolidated in one the successive discoveries achieved by himself on the Nyassa; Burton, on the Sanganyika; Speke and Grant, on the Victoria; and Baker, on the Albert Nyanza, would have been a ating triumph for one who was the first to cross the African continent within the tropical zone; but these hopes have been wrecked by his untimely death.

We last heard of Dr. Livingstone at N'Doude, at the confluence of the Novuma and Niende. Here he met with kindness, but found the land desolated by supplying the slave market of Zanzibar. We have information that he proceeded further west to Mataka, a Miao Chief, who gave presents of cattle and food. At this point the Indian Sepoys remained behind, and have since returned to Zanzibar. From Mataka to a lake was eight days' march. On crossing a wide water in Canves, they followed the borders of the lake for several days, and struck inland. They were suddenly attacked in a bush country, about 9 A. M., by a band of Mavite. Dr. Livingstone killed the most forward of the attacking party, but was cut down by one blow of a battle axe, which cut half through his neck. Beyond this we have no returns, for those who returned were the first to flee.

Almost all who stood near Dr. Livingstone were killed, although they seem to have done considerable with their rifles. This happened about six weeks ago, or about October 25. You can see how very meagre our information is. Even with a personal knowledge of the lakes of the surrounding country, at least a short distance from the scene of the sad affair, and a knowledge of that very tribe of Zatus called Mavite, Agite, Maozites, etc., it has been quite impossible for me as yet to elicit anything from the impenetrable simplicity of the few who have returned, as to where this tragedy took place. That it was to the west of the Nyassa is certain; but, whether in the district we had already explored, or further to the north, is still uncertain.

That Dr. Livingstone was killed by the same Mavites as he and I were among together is certain. They would have attacked us then if they had dared, but we were too strong for them. With such enemies it comes to be a question of numbers as well as equipment. The death of a few will not break their charge, and a small party taken unawares have no chance. Only one of the survivors saw Dr. Livingstone fall, but they buried his body at 3 P. M., when the Mavites had gone. They took off all the baggage, and also the upper clothing of the dead body, so that not even a note remains by which to trace the route.

It is hardly probable that any further particulars will ever be obtained in regard to Dr. Livingstone's death, as the Mavite are a wandering people, and it will be quite impossible to ascertain the particular tribe by whom Dr. L.'s party were attacked. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD D. ROPES, United States Consul.
Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

SECOND EDITION

EUROPEAN ADVICES.

LATEST NEWS BY ATLANTIC CABLES

The London and Liverpool Markets To-Day.

LONDON, March 22—Noon.—Consols for money, 91; Erie Railroad shares, 39½; Illinois Central, 78½; U. S. 5-20s, 74½.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—Noon.—The Cotton market is dull at 13⅜d. for middling uplands. The sales to-day are estimated at 6000 bales. The sales for the week are reported at 67,000 bales.

Lard, 50s. 6d. Tallow, 94s. 6d. Pot Ashes, 34s. Rosin, 16s.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, March 22.

The New Order of Things in the South.

The impression gains ground here that the example of General Hampton and others in Columbia, with regard to the freedmen, will be very generally followed in the Southern States, and that much good will grow out of this policy to both races. The next address of the kind is expected from Governor Wise, of Virginia, in Richmond. The hope is expressed that the officers commanding the military districts will bear in mind the injunctions of Washington to General Morgan under circumstances somewhat analagous, viz.:—"Constantly and strongly to impress upon the army that they are mere agents of civil power; that out of camp they have no more authority than other citizens."

General Lee in Favor of the Proposed Virginia Constitutional Convention.

From Richmond I learn to-night that a valley paper states, on the best authority, that General Robert E. Lee is heartily in favor of a convention. He thinks the people of Virginia should make every effort to avert their ruin; that it is idle to talk of resistance or inactivity. He acknowledges that the bill is a bitter one, but says he can suffer nothing more than Appomattox. Commenting on this, a Richmond paper says:—"Who will now say that Virginia will degrade and dishonor herself by acting under the Sherman law? General Lee can now be placed among the advocates of reconstruction."

A NEW SENSATION.

Outrages of the "Molly Maguires" in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—Private advices from Schuylkill county, Pa., represent that the coal miners there are committing the most serious outrages. The ruffians are mainly Irishmen, and, known as the "Molly Maguires," are banded together in a secret organization for the purpose of controlling the mines, and resort to murder and robbery. It is impossible to punish them, as, when arrested and tried, the juries are packed with confederates, and they escape. On Friday last, Mr. Littlehales, a superintendent, was murdered, with the hope of securing some money which he was supposed to have; but he had very little at the time. Threats are made against all the superintendents, and all live-momentarily in fear of violence. Governor Geary has been applied to for protection.

Serious Outrages and Riots in the Coal Districts of Pennsylvania.

Private advices from the Pennsylvania coal regions tell of numerous outrages which are being committed by miners in Schuylkill county. The ruffians, who are mainly Irish, are known throughout the region as the "Molly Maguires." They are banded together in a secret organization for the purpose of controlling the mines, and resort to murder and robbery.

The people of the country are greatly excited, and hitherto have been unable to bring offenders to punishment, as the juries in the County Court have been packed by men connected with the desperate gang. Application has been made to Governor Geary for an order—in case arrests shall be made—to remove the accused for trial to another county; and the Governor has promised to use all the power at his command in bringing the guilty to justice. It is almost impossible to get information in regard to the desperadoes, and the local newspapers are afraid to publish what facts are known concerning them.

On Friday afternoon last, Mr. Littlehales, a Superintendent of one of the mines, was shot through the heart, on the road between Thomastown and Mackeysburgh, while returning from Pottsville, where he had been to procure money to pay off the hands under his charge. The murderers, however, got nothing but a few dollars and the Superintendent's watch, as he had not been able to get the funds from Pottsville, which were to be sent on the following day. No clue to the murderers has been obtained. Threats have been made against Superintendents of other mines, who live momentarily in fear of violence. Notices have been posted by the ruffians, of which the following is a specimen:—

"MARCH 1, 1867.—Take notice from this time if you want to live, for I think your time will be very short, so you must look out for all you get, and any man on the colliery until the 20 cents is put on."

[Diagram of a coffin and pistol.]

Four Superintendents have been personally warned to leave, under penalty of death for non-compliance. Several murders have been committed already, numerous houses have been robbed, and the miners generally have stopped work.

The movement excites very great uneasiness among the coal operators, who are taking active measures to secure the arrest of the ringleaders and put a stop to the disturbance, which threatens to be of the most serious character. Governor Geary has been applied to to offer a reward of $5000 for the arrest of the leading men.

This information reaches us from a perfectly authentic source, and is reliable.—*N. Y. Times to-day.*

The Storm.

SANDY HOOK, March 22.—There are no vessels in sight bound in.

The most severe storm that has visited this section in five years, at least, continues along the coast. The wind is blowing a gale E. N. E., and the sea running very high.

The pilots are all inside of the Hook. One boat started out, but was compelled to return.

MURDER IN NOBLESTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

A Farmer Killed and Robbed—He is Stabbed in Twenty-one Places.

PITTSBURG, March 21.—News has been received here of a horrible murder committed on the evening of Monday, March 18, near Noblestown, Washington county, Pennsylvania. Three men went at nine o'clock to the house of Hugh Sproull, a wealthy farmer, and demanded his money. He refused them, and told them he knew them. One of them then seized Miss Sproull, an aged sister of Mr. Sproull, and carried her up stairs, where he bound her to the bed with ropes. The other two attacked Mr. Sproull, and beat him with a pair of tongs, and inflicted on him stabs that must have proved fatal in themselves. Twenty-one wounds were inflicted on the unfortunate. They then threw a quilt over the corpse, and robbed the house, getting something over $100. Miss Sproull remained as the murderers left her until the next evening, before the crime was discovered, and she released. There is a clue to the murderers, and they are being tracked. Mr. Sproull was a bachelor, sixty years old.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—Charles N. Mann, Prosecuting Attorney. —Jane Bleaker was put on trial, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill her stepdaughter Harriet, who is about eleven years of age. It was charged that accused had beaten the child over the head with a broomstick, and had thrown stove plates at her head. Defense, that no more violence had been used than was necessary for properly chastising the child. On trial.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF THE FIRST INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICT—A SPECIAL AGENT FROM WASHINGTON IN CHARGE—THE MUDDLE BECOMING MORE MUDDLED THAN EVER.—In THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Tuesday last we gave the position of affairs at that time in the office of the Internal Revenue Collector of the First District. Mr. George Kelly, the acting Collector, was then in Washington, doing his utmost to get himself relieved from all further responsibility in the matter. Mr. Sloanaker had likewise forsaken his comfortable private office on the second floor of the building, and at every moment it was expected that a special agent would arrive from Washington, and assume control of the establishment.

Mr. Kelly appears to have accomplished the object he had in view in visiting Washington, for he returned to this city and stated to his friends that his resignation had been accepted. He then forsook the neighborhood of Third and Evelina street, and we doubt very much if he can ever be persuaded to venture into that locality again.

With regard to the movements of the strategic Sloanaker we are not so well posted in detail. Mr. Sloanaker's movements of late have been invested with an immense amount of mystery. This much, however, seems clear—Instead of retiring to some secluded spot where he could indulge his passion for the manufacture of wax flowers without molestation, he proceeded to Washington straight on the heels of Mr. Kelley. Precisely what he did there is not known, but the aspect of affairs at present forces us to the belief that he was by no means idle; and he is apparently well satisfied with his work, as he is again in the city, and in the best of spirits.

On Wednesday a despatch came from Commissioner Rollins, addressed to Mr. Kelly, inquiring the name of the latter's chief deputy. This despatch was shown Mr. Kelly, but that gentleman refused to have anything to do with it, or to answer it, on the ground that his resignation had been accepted and himself relieved from all connection with the troublesome business.

This morning affairs took a new turn, occasioned by the arrival of a gentleman from Washington answering to the name of William Richards. Mr. Richards repaired to the office and informed the gentlemen on duty there that he was authorized by Commissioner Rollins to assume control of the establishment.

He had been in the office but a few minutes, when Mr. Sloanaker entered, and arm in arm they sauntered out and ascended to the sanctum of the latter on the second floor. After conferring together for some time, the twain sallied forth in quest of the Hon. William F. Johnston, ex Governor, ex-Collector of Customs, ex-Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, etc.

The probable object of this expedition was the instalment of Mr. Johnston as Acting Collector, for it appears that Mr. Johnston still claims that he is entitled to the exercise of such functions, on the ground that he never received Mr. Kelly's revocation of his commission as Deputy.

The revocation, however, was duly prepared and entered on the records of the office, and then by Mr. Kelly placed in the hands of Mr. Sloanaker, with a request that it might by him be given to Mr. Johnston, whose whereabouts at the time were quite unknown to Mr. Kelly.

Mr. Sloanaker refused to act as Mr. Kelly's messenger; but the latter insisted upon his so doing, and as a consequence the Ex-Governor is enabled to claim that he is still officially ignorant of his removal.

About 12 o'clock Messrs. Richards and Sloanaker returned, and entered the office, observing, however, the most perplexing silence with regard to their morning's operations. Soon afterwards a gentleman who recently filled the Naval Office for a brief but brilliant period, emerged from the building.

Can it be that he, too, has become involved in the muddle? It is the opinion of another gentleman, whose official relations at Washington give some weight to his surmises, that Mr. Richards will control the office until a permanent Collector is confirmed; and that a strong effort will be made to settle the whole matter by securing the favorable action of the Senate on the nomination of Mr. Alexander Crawford, which is now pending in that body.

Meanwhile there is another claimant to the vacant honors. When Mr. Kelly was first installed he commissioned several deputies, among whom was Mr. Wilson Buckby. The commissions of all these deputies, except the last named, were revoked previous to the appointment last Friday of ex-Governor Johnston. Mr. Buckby, therefore, and not without reason, claims that he becomes acting Collector, in case the claims of Mr. Johnston are not allowed. Thus the matter stands as we go to press, and if any one can make it out he must be endowed with more than an ordinary amount of penetration.

—Artemas Ward left about $60,000.

—Fould has gone from Paris to Cannes.

—Prince Metternich has returned to Paris.

—Mr. Bancroft is recovering from his illness.

—Hepworth Dixon's book has made him $10,000.

—Mustapha Pacha has given 3000 francs to the poor of Paris.

—A Portland paper nominates Mr. Fessenden for the next Presidency.

—Colonel Robert Ingersoll has been appointed Attorney-General of Illinois.

—The Rebel General Gano, of John Morgan notoriety, is preaching in Kentucky.

—Miss Harris, the American prima donna; is making a sensation in Paris.

—The Rebel General Robert Toombs passed through Atlanta, Ga., a few days since, on his way to his home.

—The Hon. Michael Przybylowize, of the Kansas Legislature, has had his name changed to Murphy.

—Our Mexican friend, Marshal Forey, will command the camp of instruction at Chalons this year.

—Samuel N. Pike, of the opera house, is talked of as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Cincinnati.

—The French Mint "disloyally" refused to strike a medal commemorative of the late lamented Lincoln.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, March 22, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. 109 was bid for 6s of 1881; 109 for old 5-20s; 107 for July, 1865, 5 30s; 97⅞ for 10-40s; and 105⅞@105¾ for June and August 7·30s.

City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were inactive and lower. Reading sold at 50⅛@50⅜, closing at the former rate, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¼@56½, the former rate a decline of ½; Camden and Amboy at 133½, an advance of ½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28⅜, a slight decline. 31 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 59 for Norristown; 57¼ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 59½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 30 for Catawissa preferred; and 45 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was very little doing. 66 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; 13¼ for Hestonville; 28 for Girard College; and 40½ for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 109 was bid for Sixth National; 230 for North America; 153 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 105 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 56 for Girard; 95 for Western; 32½ for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 63 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Delaware Division sold at 56¼, no change. 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 31 for preferred do.; 53¾ for Lehigh Navigation; 14½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134⅜; 11 A. M., 134⅜; 12 M., 134⅜; 1 P. M., 134⅛, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R.....boy. 50⅝ | 100 sh Cata Pf.....boy. 30½

FIRST BOARD.

$2800 City 6s, New, r ct.101¼ | 15 sh Penna R.....s60 56½
$300 Sch N 7 p c b l.....84 | 35 do.....ls. 56⅝
$5000 C & Am 6s'83.....ls. 88½ | 300 do.....ls. 56⅝
$1000 do.....'89..... 89 | 50 do.....b5. 56½
$1000 W Jer R 6s..... 90 | 40 sh Cam & Am.....123⅝
100 sh Read R.....b5. 50 69 | 8 do.....c.133¾
300 do.....ls. 50 69 | 100 do.....scrip.... 74
300 do.....b30. 50⅜ | 200 sh Phil & E.....ls. b60 28⅛
32 sh Del Div..... 56¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 108⅝@109¼; do., 1862, 109¼@109½; do., 1864, 107⅞@107¾; do., 1865, 107¼@108⅛; do., 1865, new, 107@107¼; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97⅛@98; do. 7·30s, August, 105⅞@106⅛; do., June, 105¼@105½; do., July, 105¼@105⅝; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17⅛@17⅜; do., July, 1864, 17¼@17⅜; do., August, 1864, 16⅛@16⅜; do., October, 1864, 15⅛@15⅜; do., December, 1864, 14¼@14½; do., May, 1865, 12⅛@12⅜; do., August, 1865, 11⅛@11⅜; do., September, 1865, 10⅛@10⅜; do., October, 1865, 10⅛@10⅜. Gold, 134¼@134⅜.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109@109½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1864, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1865, 107¼@108; do. new, 107@107⅛; 10-40s, coupon, 97⅛@97½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅞@106; do., 2d series, 105⅛@105½; 3d series, 106⅛@105½. Compounds, December, 1864, 14¼@14⅝. Gold, 134⅛@134½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 22.—The receipts of Flour continue small, and the stocks are exceedingly light. There is a fair demand from the home consumers, who purchase principally of good family grades, which command full prices. Sales of superfine at $8·25@8·75; extras at $9@10·50; 800 barrels Northwestern extra family at $12@13·50; 100 barrels choice Ohio do, do, at $15·75; and fancy brands at $14·50@17, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at $7·37½@7·50. No improvement to notice in Corn Meal.

There is a strong demand for Wheat of prime quality at full prices, but common grades are not much sought after; sales of Pennsylvania red at $2·70@2·15, and California at $3·20. Rye is held at $1·48@1·50 ℔ bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is dull and lower; sales of new yellow, in store, at $1·10@1·12, and afloat at $1·13. Oats are in good request, but the offerings are small; sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 67@70c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Cloverseed is scarce and wanted; sales of new at $8·30@9·25 ℔ 64 lbs., the latter rate for recleaned from second hands. Timothy ranges from $3·37½ to $3·62½. Flaxseed is in fair demand by the crushers, at $3·20.

Whisky—The contraband article is selling at 85c.@$1.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 22

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....[11 57 A. M.....40 | 2 P. M.....42

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Havana, Thos. Wattson & Sons.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., March 20—6 P. M.—Barques Ninfa Taglavia, for Genoa; Aurora, for Cork; Minna, for Bremen; E. Schultz, for New Orleans; brigs Harriet Amelia, for Havana; Lily, for Antwerp; and schr M. McNeil, for Remedios, all from Philadelphia, arrived at the Breakwater this afternoon.

The barque E. Schultz, for New Orleans, reported as having gone to sea yesterday, should have been the American Lloyds, for Matanzas.

The brig Stroud, from Jamaica for New York, and United States steamer Kankakee are at the Breakwater. Wind NE., and stormy.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Brig A. F. Larrabee, for Philadelphia in six days, at Sagua 10th inst.

Schrs S. T. Wines, Hulse; Village Queen, Tillotson, and C. S. Watson, Adams, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schrs T. Borden, Wrightington, and R. Borden, Borden, hence, at Fall River 20th inst.

Schr Northern Light, Ireland, hence, at East Greenwich 20th inst.

Schr S. B. Harris, Wilson, from Belfast for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr J. Beatty, Henderson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 20th inst.

Schr Transit, Rackett, hence, at Stonington 20th instant.

Schr E. S. Dean, Cook, from New Castle, Del., at Fall River 20th inst.

Schr J. C. Brooks, Burgess, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Arrived, steamship Equator, Stinchfield, from Portland.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, from Portland.
Steamship Glaucus, Godfrey, from Boston.
Ship Southampton, Whitney, from London.
Ship Lookout, Nugent, from Boston.
Barque Coro Coro, Hewitt, from Iquique.
Barque Amanda Jean, Webb, from Pernambuco.
Barque Freihandel, Hargesteimer, from Bremen.
Barque Windsor, Cochran, from Hamburg.
Barque Nuevo

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Workings of Reconstruction.

From the Tribune.

The President has appointed the commanders of the five Military Districts into which the South is divided; they are ready to execute the law; the loyal men, white and black, are prepared to take part in the work. The basis of reconstruction is fully laid; the plan of the Supplementary bill is certain to be enforced; and it only remains to be seen what action will be taken by the men who now control the Southern States.

We assume that they will accept the law, and, so far as they are not excluded by it, will speedily begin to reorganize their States in the way it requires. But they will do this under protest. Our Southern exchanges, with not very many exceptions, denounce the law, and even those which advise the people to accept it abuse the power which made it. Consolation is sought in the fact that the South was not consulted in the making of it. "We are not asked to become accomplices in our own degradation, as when Congress proposed that we should ratify the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. These terms are imposed, and we can use without disgrace laws we are powerless to repeal." Men like Robert Ould and R. T. Daniel, of Virginia, proclaim, it is true, that any Southern man who takes part in reconstruction under this bill is treacherous to his State, and papers like the Houston *Telegraph* consider that the bill justifies every crime known in history or possible to human nature; but their counsels will not be regarded. The disloyal men who can take the oath required by the law of voters, will take it, and for this excellent reason: The negroes and the loyal white minority, if they refuse to act, will form State constitutions without their aid.

Rather than see this effected, the worst opponents of the law will in a few weeks be organizing a party under its protection. The members of the Louisiana Legislature who, as late as February 27, passed a bill over the Governor's veto providing for a State election by white voters only, and who last week referred to a committee resolutions declaring the Reconstruction law unconstitutional and only to be executed by the force of the bayonet—shameful resolutions—will soon be working to keep the control of their State by the means the law provides. Other Legislatures will avoid the mistake of Louisiana, and, as under the law the officers of the present Provisional Governments continue to perform their duties until their successors shall have been elected, they will be obliged to take some action. It is understood that Governor Orr will soon assemble the Legislature of South Carolina to consider the propriety of calling a convention. In Georgia, Alabama, and Virginia, the Provisional Governors will probably take similar steps. And in every State the men who most hate the law will accept the advice of their shrewdest leaders, and try to obtain all possible power in the new Governments, in the hope of controlling the negro vote hereafter.

But this, fortunately, is not the only phase of reconstruction. Brighter skies arch above the South, in which a new light dawns. In North Carolina the Union whites and freedmen will, on the 27th of this month, hold a joint Convention in Raleigh to organize a Union party and consider a new Constitution for the State. In South Carolina there are indications that the freedmen will obtain the rights secured them by the law, without the opposition of the Rebel leaders, and, if we may trust recent professions, with their aid. It is true such aid is not needed, and those who may give it do so regretting that the negroes are to vote, and only hoping to get their ballots, but that matters little. Then there are men in the South who, like General Harley, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina, are sincerely willing to accept negro suffrage as an act of justice, especially if universal amnesty should follow it. We may hope, too, that the number is increasing of those who have learned to know not only the might but the right of freedom, and who hail its triumphs as their own. It is too much to assume that the negroes are the only people in the South who have become more enlightened, and liberal, and just since the war. Many of the whites have also made cheering progress, and it is not to be denied merely because so little of it is revealed. It must be remembered that such improvement is so unpopular that it is no small risk to acknowledge it. We rejoice that there are evidences that the restraint to which they have been subjected is being removed, and that such ex-Rebel leaders as General Hampton can at least address the negroes as political equals without being misunderstood. County meetings are to be held in every Southern State to consider the new method of reconstruction; one was held in Buckingham county, Virginia, on the 11th instant, and at Montgomery, Alabama, a large meeting is called for the 26th. There is much reason to hope that they will not be composed only of negroes and a few proscribed loyal whites, but that even those who believe the law unconstitutional and tyrannical will not let such opinions prevent them from accepting its benefits.

Custom House Seizures of Books and Papers.

From the Times.

Among the topics discussed in the report of the Congressional Committee on Affairs at the Custom House in this city, the Seizure Bureau occupied a prominent place—their attention having doubtless been called to it by complaints against its action, which have been growing more and more numerous. In this connection, the report pays special attention to the statute which authorized the seizure of books and papers, being the seventh section of the act of March 3, 1863, which, the Committee say, "has not unfrequently been perverted into a medium and instrument of flagrant injustice." On this account they recommend that it be "repealed or greatly modified." Congress acted at once upon the suggestion, and the passage of the act of March 2, 1867, has doubtless remedied most, if not all, of the evils against which the report was directed.

The law of 1863 allowed the issuing of a search-warrant whenever it was made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of any District Judge of the United States that a fraud on the revenue had been committed or *attempted* by any importer of foreign merchandise, whether within his district or any other district.

The new law limits the power of a judge to the issuing of warrants against persons in his own district, the propriety of which limitation is so plain that it shows the old law to have been passed without any proper care. It also requires the warrant to issue on "complaint and affidavit," and confines it to cases of committed, not merely attemped, fraud. Under the former system the importer was entirely at the mercy of the custom-house officials. All that was necessary was to procure some one to swear that an importer had attempted a fraud, without stating any facts as a ground for the allegation, and a warrant could thereupon be issued, directed, not to an officer of the Court, but to the Collector of the port, by authority of which he or any agent whom he might appoint could enter any place and seize and carry away any of the importer's books or papers which he was pleased to think had anything to do with that fraud or any other, and keep them as long as the "retention thereof might be necessary, subject to the control and direction of the Solicitor of the Treasury."

Now, the seizure of papers has always been considered one of the most delicate and dangerous exercises of power. The Committee remarked upon this, referring to the constitutional provision guaranteeing the security of the people "in their persons, houses, *papers*, and effects against *unreasonable* searches and seizures;" and they added that it was clear that "to cause stores, drawers, safes, etc., to be opened and rifled of books, letters, and papers, etc., without other judicial inquiry and determination than is implied in the formal production of an affidavit and the formal issuance of a warrant," ought to be held unreasonable. The report referred to one instance in which, under such a proceeding, a will and letters between a man and his wife were thus seized and held. The indignant language in which the report reprobates such action, and the state of the law under which such action could be taken, cannot be said to be undeserved. But the report might have pointed out other abuses, and more especially those attending the retention of papers so seized. That was left entirely to the discretion of the Government officials, not to a judicial discretion, but to that of the Solicitor of the Treasury, before whom no judicial proceedings could be instituted, and from whose decision there could be no appeal.

It is natural and proper that when such a state of things was once brought to the notice of our law-makers, such dangerous powers should be at once regulated and brought within proper bounds.

Under the present law the warrant is to issue, not to the Collector, but to the Marshal, the proper officer of the Court, and it cannot issue unless the character of the fraud, the importations in respect to which it was committed, and above all the papers to be seized, are set forth by the complainant. Moreover, the papers are to be kept, not by the Collector, but by the Judge, as long as he deems it necessary; the Solicitor of the Treasury no longer has supreme power in such cases, and the warrants are to be returned, like other warrants, "to the Court of the District within which such Judge presides."

It is well that these changes have been made in the law. How it has happened that the courts have not long ago taken hold of the matter, and determined that the constitutional provision against "unreasonable seizures" protected citizens against such proceedings, it is difficult to say; but, indeed, as we happen to know, the matter had been brought in one case before the court of this district, and though no conclusion of it has as yet been reached, it is doubtless owing to the discussion of that case that the committee were led to make the recommendations which they did, and to secure the changes in the law which have been made.

How such a statute as that of 1863 could ever have been passed, or could have stood so long, can only be explained by the history of the times. We do not believe it was owing to any weakness of respect for constitutional safeguards, but only to the intense occupation of the popular mind and heart with things whose pressing importance kept minor matters out of sight. While the people were thus preoccupied, doubtless, many provisions crept into our laws which would not have been allowed in ordinary times; and now that matters are coming back to their old course, this section of the act of 1863 will probably not be the only one in the legislation of the past few years which will be found to need, and which will receive, a thorough overhauling and remodelling.

Foreign Policy of the Emperor Napoleon —Debate in the French Chambers.

From the Herald.

According to one of Wednesday's telegrams the foreign policy of the Emperor had been vigorously attacked in the Corps Législatif, MM. Thiers and Favre declaring that the encouragement which the Emperor had given to the unification of Germany and Italy had proved hostile to the interests of France. Count de Chambord, the chief of all the Bourbons, has already with much seriousness and sorrow told France and the world the same story. Such, therefore, it may be taken for granted, is the general conviction of the Legitimists. M. Thiers may be regarded as giving expression to the general sentiment of the Orleanists. Nor is it possible to doubt that M. Jules Favre speaks in the name of a very large proportion of the Liberals of France. It is not difficult to understand the position assumed by the Count de Chambord.

The position of the ex-Prime Minister of Louis Philippe is equally intelligible. It is impossible to deny either the one or the other the merit of consistency. How the leader of the French Liberals should adopt such a course, it would be less easy to understand did we not bear in mind that there is nothing which so completely blinds a Frenchman to justice and reason as that which touches or seems to touch the greatness of his country. With a united Germany on the one hand and a united Italy on the other, every intelligent Frenchman sees that his country can never again occupy the same proud and prominent position which she has been wont to occupy in the European system, and that her influence in European councils must be materially lessened. It is our conviction, therefore, that MM. Thiers and Favre have but echoed the general sentiment of the French people of all grades and sections of society.

There are many thoughts to which this view of the situation gives rise. One is that the Emperor has been slightly outwitted. He is entitled to all praise for his policy towards the Italians. History will not refuse to admit that the unity of Italy redounds to his lasting honor. But the Emperor did not calculate that a united Italy, which he did not encourage, should spring into existence at one and the same time. This is the difficulty which the Emperor, equally with every intelligent Frenchman, feels. Another thought is that a foreign war which promised to win back for her her proud position would not be unpopular in France. Were it not for this Exposition which, fortunately or unfortunately, he has on hand, we do not believe that either his infirm health or his advanced years would prevent Napoleon from engaging in some such enterprise.

Reconstruction in South Carolina—The Remarkable Meeting at Columbia.

From the Herald.

The recent meeting at the capital of South Carolina, an extended account of which we published yesterday, is one of the most significant events of the present day. Disfranchised whites and enfranchised blacks mingled together and took counsel on the policy of the future under the new order of affairs in the Southern States. As South Carolina was formerly the foremost in secession, and the boldest advocate of slavery, so now she leads the van in reconstruction, and is the first of the Rebel States to recognize the equal rights of the freedmen. The politicians of South Carolina were always shrewd, active men; and the speeches of the whites at this remarkable meeting show that if the Rebellion has stripped them of everything else, it has not deprived them of political energy and sagacity.

An assemblage of abolitionists in Boston, presided over by Wendell Phillips, could not have claimed more for, or conceded more to, the colored man than did the representatives of the South Carolina chivalry, standing in the capital of their State. It must have been a singular sight to see such men as Wade Hampton, De Saussure, Colonel Talley, E. J. Arthur and others telling their emancipated slaves that "they have the right of franchise;" that they are "politically the equals of the whites;" that "the white man and the colored man of the South have the same interest, the same destiny;" that "the two races must prosper or perish together;" that the whites cherish "no hostility towards the colored man on account of his altered circumstances;" and exhorting the blacks, in the exercise of their new rights and power, "to try those of the community whom they have known—those who have the same interests"—and not to "experiment on the sympathies of strangers" until they find themselves deceived by their white brethren of the South.

It is evident that the white citizens of South Carolina have resolved to accept the situation, and by a prompt and masterly movement towards immediate reconstruction under the Sherman act, to seize and hold control of the negro vote before the Republicans have time to obtain a commanding influence over the freedmen through the machinery to be operated by Secretary Stanton. If all the excluded States should adopt a similar policy, and push forward the work of reconstruction in the same spirit and with equal promptness and vigor, they might yet make themselves masters of the position and effectually overthrow all the plans of the radicals. By such a movement the whole South could be brought back into the Union before the next Presidential election, and the disfranchised whites would have as complete political control over their several States as if the ballots remained in their own hands and the shackles were still on the arms of their former slaves.

MEDICAL.

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The Testimony of persons that have used it a sufficient voucher for the truth of our remark.

READ AND REFLECT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.

Dr. WM. WRIGHT—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat, off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your TAR SYRUP, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved.

MARY CALDWELL, 1032 Sansom St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.

This is to certify, that I have used Wright's TAR SYRUP, for Consumption, and it gave me relief, after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me.

Respectfully Yours,

THOMAS WINMILL.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.

Dr. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill, one four years old was a very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them when I was persuaded to try your

TAR SYRUP,

which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction.

E. E. THOMAS,
130 S. Sixth Street.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, KROMER'S,
No. 403 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

USE HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

SOLD BY

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 607 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

3 2 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 1209 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.

January 1, 1867. 1 192m

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street.
Three doors above Walnut.

11

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

OF

$23,000,000.

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

16 28rp3t No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE

INTO

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

3 4tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES

FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton; including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on applicatio at the Office of the Company.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

2 28tf TREASURER.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. [2 2 3m

7 3-10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

12 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS

Jos. T. Bailey, Edw. B. Orne, Nathan Hilles, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, B. Rowland, Jr., Sam'l A. Bispham, Fred. A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA
Estate of McCLINTOCK, MINORS

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of O. P. Cornman, Esq., Guardian of Anna, James, John, Helena H., Caroline M., George C., Elizabeth S. and Wm. D. McClintock, Minors, and to report distribution of the Balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, at four (4) o'clock, P. M., at his office, No. 402 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia.

3 15 fmw3t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM KITCHEN, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN CONRY and JOSEPH N. PRICE, Executors, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 25, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

3 15 fmw3t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of AMOS C. MARGERUM, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund in Court in the said estate arising from sale of real estate of decedent, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

3 15 fmw3t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

1 28mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE

OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 12tp

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 26

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select d stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRID L OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris.

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS, with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE.

8 1

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street

AND

No. 31 South SIXTH Street,

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an EXTRA AWNING VERY CHEAP, let our Awning Makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 Hospital Tents lately purchased by us, many of which are new, and the best 12-oz. duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc etc.

PITKINS & CO.,

3 13 1m Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT Street.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY,

NEW YORK,

Factory, Hudson City, N. J.

WHOLESALE SALESROOM,

No. 34 JOHN Street, N. Y.

All styles and grades of Lead Pencils of superior quality are manufactured, and offered at fair terms to the Trade. The public are invited to give the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL the preference.

The Pencils are to be had of all the principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.

ASK FOR THE "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL."

[TESTIMONIAL.]

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
YALE COLLEGE, November 16, 1866.

I have always recommended the FABER polygrade lead pencils as the only pencils fitted for both ornamental and mathematical drawing; but after a thorough trial of the AMERICAN POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS manufactured by the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., N. Y., I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to the FABER or the old ENGLISH CUMBERLAND lead pencil, being a superior pencil for sketching, ornamental and mechanical drawing, and all the ordinary uses of a lead pencil.

These pencils are very finely graded and have a very smooth lead: even the softest pencils hold the point well; they are all that can be desired in a pencil, it gives me great pleasure to be able to assure Americans that they will no longer be compelled to depend upon Germany or any other foreign market for pencils.

LOUIS BAIL,
Professor of Drawing, etc.

All Pencils are stamped—
"AMERICAN LD PENCIL CO., N. Y."
None genuine without the exact name of the firm look to it 10 16mw6m

KEITH & PICKETT,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

WHALE, SPERM, LARD, ENGINE, SPINDLE,

AND

MACHINERY OILS.

Also, Agents for Manhattan Axle Grease Company.

No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenue.

1 30 wfm3m

FLORIST

AND

Preserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flow nished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tarp

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of these bodies were held yesterday afternoon, the usual day. The attendance was large. The weather outside being stormy, and the Court of Quarter Sessions being closed, there was a goodly gathering of people in the lobbies of both Chambers. This was the business done:

Select Branch.—President Spering was in the chair.

A batch of petitions, most of them private ones, asking for paving, grading, gas and water facilities, were presented and referred to committees.

Also, was presented a note remonstrating against the opening of Twenty-seventh street, south of Park lane; one also for the tramwaying of Quince street, between Walnut and South streets; also, for a change in the place of holding elections in the second division of the Eighth ward from the east side of Twelfth street to the west side, south of Locust street. All these were referred.

A petition was presented for the laying of water pipe in League and Kimball streets, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third street, and for paving and grading the same.

Also, one for water pipe in Carpenter street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, and for paving and grading them.

A remonstrance against paving and grading Lancaster avenue, between Fortieth and Fifty-second streets, was referred.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Bumm asking the Chief Commissioner of Highways when Race street, between Front and Second streets, was paved; and whether or no the time had expired in which the contractor for doing the work was bound by the terms of the contract to keep in order that very rickety and dilapidated roadway.

This was promptly referred.

A petition to open Orthodox street, from Leiper to Adams street, was disposed of in corresponding manner.

The Committee on Schools reported a resolution tendering the thanks of the municipality to David Landreth, for the gift of a lot of ground adjoining the Landreth school-house, Federal street, Twenty-sixth ward.

This was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Pollock, chairman of the Committee on Health, reported an ordinance appropriating $8000 to erect a building contiguous to the municipal hospital as a residence for the physician attached to it.

This was postponed for the present.

A note was received from the Chief Engineer of the Water Work, Mr. Graeff, withdrawing the appointments of John S. Struthers, Samuel Macague and Joseph E. Torr, inspectors, whose names were sent to Councils on Thursday previous.

A motion to discharge the Committee on Water from further considering this subject was now offered.

A debate arose that was protracted to very tedious length.

It was insisted by Mr. Stokley that the withdrawal of these names was an act of exceeding injustice, while per contra it was urged that the Chief Engineer should in nowise be fettered in the making of his appointments.

The withdrawal was permitted by a vote of 17 yeas to 4 nays.

A report was made through Mr. Hodgdon, of the Water Committee, in favor of nominations for clerks in the Water Department as follows:—Sterling Bell, Wm. J. Halliday, James Zimmerman.

These nominations were confirmed.

Mr. Hodgdon further reported a resolution asking the Legislature to enact a law for the preservation of the purity of the Schuylkill water. The object of the resolution is to induce the Legislature to enforce the act of 1832 upon the river, from Flat Rock to Norristown.

This was agreed to.

The ordinance appropriating $365 to pay costs incurred in the reception of members of the Legislature, on February 22, was concurred in.

Also, the ordinance appropriating money to pay salaries of two additional officers of the Quarter Sessions.

Also, the ordinance prohibiting fire companies located in the Seventh Fire District from coming east of the Schuylkill, except when so ordered by signal from the Chief Engineer.

Also, the ordinance authorizing the grading of Parade, Dean and Forty-first streets; Spruce street, from Forty-second to Forty-sixth street; and also Lentz street.

Also, the ordinance directing the grading of Tenth street, from Jackson to Morris street, and the ordinance authorizing the paving of Parade, Dean, Camac and Lentz streets.

An ordinance approving certain contracts for the erection of school buildings, offered by Mr. Ritchie, was agreed to.

A bill authorizing the sale of certain superfluous real estate belonging to the corporation of the city was agreed to.

A resolution requiring plank to be laid on Township line road for a footway was amended by requiring the Commissioner of Highways to give thirty days' notice to property owners that the improvement must be made.

Ordinances appropriating money to the League Island Committee and the Hancock Chair Committee, for necessary expenses, were agreed to.

An ordinance to open Twenty-ninth street; another to establish lines and grades in Bristol, and a third to put a fire alarm box in Friendship Engine house. These were agreed to.

The resolutions from Common Council expressing sympathy with the Fenians were not concurred in, most of the members considering that they were not elected to Councils to pledge the city to any such expressions of sympathy. The resolutions fell by a tie vote—12 to 12. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—Common Council met a 3 P. M., President Marcer in the chair.

Mr. Allison introduced an ordinance to change the name of Cadbury street to Park avenue.

Mr. Potter moved to amend by changing the name of Kildore street to Ralston street. Agreed to.

The ordinance, as amended, passed.

The bill to put a fire alarm telegraph box in the house of the Friendship Fire Company passed.

Mr. Bardsley, chairman of Committee on Surveys, reported that an act of Assembly changing the grade of Broad street, seriously disarranged the grades of that street, and the grades could not be settled by builders. He accordingly presented from the committee a resolution requesting the Board of Surveys to regulate the matter and decide the grades of the street above Susquehanna avenue. Agreed to.

Mr. Hancock, chairman of the Committee on Fire, reported an ordinance forbidding fire companies in West Philadelphia from attending fires this side of the Schuylkill, unless specially called out by the Chief Engineer of the Department. Passed.

Mr. Bardsley, from the special committee to receive the Hancock chair and the Harrisburg delegation, reported a bill to appropriate three hundred and sixty-five dollars and eighty-five cents for expenses incurred.

Mr. Hetzell thought the expense excessive, and moved to refer the subject to the committee, with instructions to report items.

Mr. Bardsley said he had the bills in his hands and would exhibit them. There were eleven members of the Legislature and the Speaker of the Senate who were entertained at the expense of the city. The bill, therefore, is very moderate. As Councils are constantly requesting the Legislature to enact certain legislation, it is the duty of Councils to properly entertain members when they visit officially this city.

The Chamber, by a vote of yeas 13, nays 22, refused to recommit. The ordinance passed.

Mr. Harper, chairman of the special committee appointed several weeks ago, to invite members of Congress to visit League Island, reported that they had done so, conferred with the Secretary of the Navy, the Pennsylvania Congressional and Senatorial delegations, and leading members of the Senate, and believed that the visit was productive of good in securing prompt action. An ordinance to pay two hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-five cents for committee expenses passed.

Mr. Billington, from the Special Committee on House of Correction, presented a report, advocating the selecting of the Parade Ground for the site of the House of Correction. If the prison be extended into a House of Correction, the expenses will not be over one hundred thousand dollars. If any other place be chosen, one million dollars will not cover the expense. If to select the Parade Ground will be to erect a House of Correction, not to choose that site will be to postpone the whole subject indefinitely.

The committee therefore recommended the selection of the Parade Ground, and the retraction of the previous vote on the subject, by which the parade ground was ignored, presenting an ordinance to that effect.

In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Simpson in the chair, the Chamber considered the bill.

Mr. Wagner moved to amend by inserting the Almshouse ground.

The committee talked about the matter for an hour and a half, and finally rose without action.

The Chamber then reconsidered the vote by which the Parade Ground was excluded, and finally directed the subject to go to the Committee on Law.

Mr. Calhoun offered an ordinance to allow city market houses to be kept open until ten o'clock at night. Referred to Committee on Markets.

Mr. Billington offered an ordinance to create a new police district, the Eighteenth, bounded by Cumberland street from Germantown road to the Delaware, the Delaware to Frankford creek, the Frankford creek to Trenton Railroad, the Trenton Railroad to Harrowgate lane, thence to Nicetown lane, thence to Germantown road to place of beginning.

An appropriation of thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars to the Police Department to pay for a lieutenant, two sergeants, turnkey, and to locate the station-house at Richmond Hall, was provided for by the ordinance.

Mr. Potter opposed the appropriation. It is an extra appropriation, and should not be passed. This matter of necessity should be postponed until the 1st of next January, and then the expense will enter into the cost of the city government, and can form a part of the estimate of tax valuation.

Mr. Hetzell moved an amendment that the bill go into effect on the 1st of next January. Agreed to—yeas 23, nays 20.

The amended bill passed.

Mr. Hancock offered an ordinance imposing a fine of five dollars for every time a car stands on a railway track in the city; and, also, a revocation of the car's license. Referred to the Committee on Law.

A request for an act for the appointment of a metre inspector, to regulate metres and prevent frauds by consumers or those supplying, was endorsed, and the request directed to be sent to the Legislature.

Mr. Bardsley presented a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to require from parties erecting sewers security to keep them in order for three years. Agreed to.

The ordinance to increase the salaries of officers of the prison was laid over.

The ordinance to appropriate two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars to the Board of Health for salaries of additional officers was amended so as to operate until the 1st of January, and was then indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution requesting the Chief Commissioner to withhold his approval from all contracts for sewers until Select Council act upon a resolution relating to the subject now before that Chamber. Agreed to.

Mr. Dillon offered a resolution requesting the Board of Control to ascertain how many children in the public schools are not vaccinated, that the Board may take proper steps thereupon. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray called up the Select Council resolution to open Thirtieth street, from Bridge street to Haverford road, West Philadelphia.

The Chamber discussed this until seven o'clock, and adjourned on a motion to amend so that it should entail no expense to the city.

A BIG SMASH.—A big sign on the roof of a grocery, in Market street, above Fifth, fell yesterday afternoon, with a tremendous crash. The sign extended the whole length of the building, and was about six feet broad. In its fall it smashed telegraph poles beneath it, and broke the wires like pack threads.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES.....6 01 | MOON RISES.....8 42
SUN SETS.....6 14 | HIGH WATER.....2 52

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEORGE N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

Erin	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 6
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 7
Peruvian	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 9
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Mar. 9
Col Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
Olympus	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 9
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 12
Col Washington	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 13
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 13
New York	Southampton	New York	Mar. 13
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 20
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23

FOR EUROPE.

Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
C of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Mar 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 23
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 30
Merrimac	New York	Havre	Mar. 30
Atalanta	New York	London	Mar. 30
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 22
N. America	New York	St. Thomas	Mar. 22
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Mar. 23
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Mar. 23
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 23
Corsica	New York	Havana	Mar. 23
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	Mar. 30
Colorado	San Fran	Yokohama, etc	April 2
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Bosphorus, Alexander, Liverpool, via Norfolk. A. R. McHenry & Co.

Brig Bernard and Torrey, Frisbee Portsmouth, Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Schr Pathway, Haley, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.

Schr J. V. Wellington, Torry, Roxbury, do.

Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, Salem, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr W. Donnelly, Hunter, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr Emma and Beulah, Steelman, Milliville, Street & Co.

Sl'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Wm. Welsh, Strobridge, from Trinidad, via Havana, 19 days, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh. Sailed from Trinidad Feb. 27, in company with schr Wave Crest, of Sag Harbor. March 2, about 50 miles N.NE. of Cape Antonio, spoke Spanish mail steamer Cuidad Conda, from Vera Cruz for Havana, in a disabled condition, and out of provisions, with 81 passengers on board; the Wm. Welsh, together with the Wave Crest, took the passengers on board, and landed them in Havana 4th inst., after supplying the steamer with what provisions we could spare. Sailed from Havana on the 5th inst. On the 11th was run into by the ship C. C. Horton, of Yarmouth, N. S., and had mainboom carried away; 13th, lat. 30, lon. 75, spoke brig Harry Virden, Collins, from New York for Cardenas. Experienced heavy northerly gales since that date.

Schr Nellie C. Paine, Doane, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot.

Schr W. Boardman, Billard, 4 days from New York, with mdse. to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr J. V. Wellington, Torrey, from New York, in ballast to Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.

Schr Wm. Donnelly, Hunter, from Washington, in ballast to Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wyoming, Burton, for New Orleans, cleared at Mobile 16th inst.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday morning.

Barque Linda, Hewitt, for Cuba, sailed from Charleston 20th inst.

Brig Wanderer, Anderson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 26th ult.

Brig Ruth, McLearen, hence for St. Johns, P. R., was spoken 10th inst., lat. 25 51, lon. 68 30.

Schr H. Manton, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 20th inst.

Schr R. W. Tull, Robinson; M. Tilton, Fitzinger, for Boston; J. C. Craig, for Portland; and Montezuma, Lowe, for Belfast, all from Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst., and sailed again.

Schr Sarah Louisa, Swett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Mobile 12th inst.

Schr K. Wentworth, Norton, for Philadelphia, at Cienfuegos 10th inst.

Schr M. Haley, Haley, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 17th inst.

Schr I. Rich, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 20th inst.

Schrs A. Magee, Ketchum; S. A. Hammond, Paine; J. H. Allen, Seaman, for Boston; Circassian, Kendall, for Belfast; E. B. Wheaton, Wheaton, for Portsmouth; and Camilla, Huribut, for Eastport, all from Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.

Schr John Beatty, Henderson, hence, at Pawtucket 20th inst.

Schrs J. S. Price, Young; J. B. Henry, Walker, and H. May, Franklin, hence, at Providence 20th inst.

Schrs E. Neal, Studams; W. G. Andenried, Hewitt; M. V. Cook, hence for Boston, and B. F. Reeves, Armstrong, do. for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst., and sailed again.

Schrs J. C. Brooks, Burgess; Pearl, Brown, from Boston; Cynthia Jane, Bellows, from Providence; S. R. Howes, Wilson, from Belfast; Hattie, Carter, from Hewitt's Island; Governor, Moody, and Oneida, Davis, from Boston, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 12th inst.

DISASTERS.

Steamship St. Louis, from Boston, in crossing the Mississippi bar during a heavy fog, collided with the Br. ship Devonshire, from Liverpool, and did her considerable damage. It is stated that there is not a buoy on the bar. The pilots have used up all the old rotten sticks the Government left at the station. They have no moorings, and are, therefore, obliged to guess their way.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Lighthouse at the Entrance of Core Sound, Pamlico Sound, North Carolina.—A screw-pile Lighthouse has been erected at the entrance to Core Sound, to take the place of the light-vessel formerly marking that station, and will be lighted for the first time on the evening of April 1, 1867.

The new structure stands in three and a half feet water mean tide, distant about 230 yards S.S.E. from the middle bar buoy.

The iron work of the foundation is painted red; the superstructure is painted white.

The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the fifth order, showing a fixed white light, and should be seen in clear weather a distance of eight miles.

The focal plane is elevated thirty-five feet above ordinary tides.

By order: W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., March 16, 1867.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS (Friday) EVENING,
BENEFIT OF
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
on which occasion she will appear in
TEN CHARACTERS,
performing her great Specialty,
THE FRENCH SPY,
FOR THE
ONE THOUSANDTH TIME.
THREE PIECES.
AN IMMENSE BILL.
To commence with
THE FRENCH SPY.
MISS WESTERN IN THREE CHARACTERS,
After which Mr. FRANK LAWLOR will recite the favorite patriotic poem,
SHAMUS O'BRIAN.
To be followed by
A DEVILISH GOOD JOKE.
MISS WESTERN IN SIX CHARACTERS,
with the Song, "COMING THROUGH THE HEATHER,"
and a CLOG HORNPIPE.
To conclude with
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Leatherlungs.....Miss HELEN WESTERN
With the favorite Song "Constantinople."
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
HELEN WESTERN MATINÉE.
April 1, MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.

MR. FRANK MORDAUNT
takes pleasure in announcing that his first
ANNUAL BENEFIT
will take place on
FRIDAY EVENING, March 22,
The GREAT ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN
and Philadelphia favorite,
Mr. FRANK BROWER.
(His First Appearance at the Arch in ten years.)
Mrs. FRANK MORDAUNT.
(Her First Appearance at this Theatre.)
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
John Mildmay.....as.....Mr. F. Mordaunt
THE VIRGINIA MUMMY.
Mr. Frank Brower.....as.....Ginger Blue
Mr. Frank Mordaunt.....as.....O'Leary
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Mrs. F. Mordaunt in her great impersonation of
Judy O'Trot
Dan O'Carolan.....Mr. F. Mordaunt

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
GREAT DRAMATIC EXCITEMENT.
EAST LYNNE BY LUCILLE WESTERN.
ONE THOUSAND TIMES.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 22,
BENEFIT OF
The Charming, Youthful, and Versatile Artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
when she will perform her great impersonations,
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
in the original and only genuine Play, entitled
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT,
the merits of which are nightly attested by
SOBS AND TEARS OF SYMPATHY.

MRS. JOHN DREWS NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MR. MORDAUNT.
MR. FRANK BROWER. MRS. FRANK MORDAUNT.
For this Night only.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), March 22,
"STILL WATERS RUN DEEP."
John Mildmay.....Mr. FRANK MORDAUNT
"THE VIRGINIA MUMMY."
Ginger Blue.....FRANK BROWER
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Judy O'Trot.....Mrs. F. MORDAUNT
SATURDAY—Benefit of MR. CRAIG.
MONDAY—Twenty-fourth time of "OURS."

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIMI ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIMB

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THOMAS MAGUIRE and Professor RISLEY, } MANAGERS.
THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE
WILL APPEAR THIS WEEK
EVERY EVENING,
and at the Matinees on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS
March 20 and 23,
Matinees commence at 2. Evening performance at 8. Prices as usual. No extra charge for securing seats

CONCERT HALL
GRAND REOPENING
By the Two
PEAK FAMILIES BELL RINGERS
assisted by the
BERGER FAMILY,
For a short season, commencing
MONDAY, MARCH 18,
and continue every evening during the week.
GRAND CONSOLIDATION
of three distinct and separate Companies,
making the largest troupe of Bell Ringers in the world.
TWENTY-FIVE PERFORMERS,
2 Bell Tables, 2 Solo Harpists, 2 Solo Staff Bell-Players, 280 Silver Bells.
GRAND MATINÉE,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, where a diagram of the Hall may be seen and seats secured three days in advance.
Tickets, 50 Cents. Reserved Seats, 75 Cents.
No half price in the Evening. Children admitted to the Matinees for 25 Cents.
3 14 9t GOODHUE & CHASE, Business Agents.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
3 20 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagement made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES CONSUMPTION.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 23 6m VANKIRK & CO.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly tended to.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A.M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:20 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11:30, and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12:30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:33 A. M., and 1:45 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, &c.
Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M., and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:51 A. M. and 11:30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:11 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:50 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD
Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M., and 5:25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $62 50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half price.
EXCURSION TICKETS.
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT,
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches, at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Siatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:25 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12:55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.
At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.
At 3:45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6:45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10:45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.
At 4:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville, at Doylestown.
At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc. etc.
At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem at 9:15 A. M., 2:30 and 8:40 P. M.
2:30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 5:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 5:15 and 7:05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11:30 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:35 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot. Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot.
Office, No. 113 S. THIRD Street. 1 14

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1:20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 6:40 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10 A. M.
Leave New York at 5 P. M., arrive at Erie 7:15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5:30 P. M., arrive at New York 4:40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 10:25 A. M., arrive at New York 10:10 A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. WYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. ER, General Sup., Erie 1 14

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk	Kingsville,
Weldon	Savannah,
Raleigh,	Augusta,
Newbern,	Atlanta,
Charlotte,	Macon,
Wilmington	West Point,
Columbia,	Montgomery,
Charleston,	Mobile, and

NEW ORLEANS.
TO AVOID DELAY ASK FOR TICKETS BY THE
NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE
Trains leave Depot of
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue,
DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M.,
Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day.
FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for

Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1867.

Practical Operation of the Reconstruction Bill.

THE most interesting topic commanding the public attention just now is the process of reconstruction under the bills which have lately passed Congress. The first result of these measures has been to throw the hitherto united, defiant, and sullen South into the utmost confusion. A fierce discussion has sprung up in every one of the late Rebel States as to what shall be done. Public men are divided; the press is divided; public sentiment is divided. We have already the nucleus of two great parties at the South. It is no longer a solid South against the North, but it is a home contest between elements of nearly equal strength. This of itself is a great gain. So long as the whites of the South stood solidly together, the situation was unpromising. Now, for the first time since the Rebellion broke out, we behold a divided South.

The element of division is the question of action or non-action under the Reconstruction bill. The old fire-eating faction—the original secessionists and nullifiers—as a class, are so bitterly opposed to the admission of the negro to political equality that they cannot consent to act at all. The burden of their argument is that the law is oppressive, degrading, and unconstitutional—arguments which they unfortunately find ready coined in the veto message of President Johnson. They look with longing eyes to the Supreme Court, and are disposed, Micawber-like, to wait for something to turn up. On the other side, the more moderate men—those who were driven into the Rebellion, not from choice, but from the force of circumstances—and an occasional old leader who has sense enough to comprehend the revolution that has passed over the country since 1861, urge prompt and cordial action under the bill. Already this class of men are denounced by the fire-eaters. The contest is settling down to one between the fire-eaters, on one side, and the moderate men, whites and negroes, on the other.

The policy of non-action must inevitably fail. The work of registering voters will soon be in full operation in every one of the late Rebel States. If the fire-eaters do not choose to take the oath and register themselves, they will neither defeat nor delay the work. They will simply exclude themselves from all participation in the political power of the State. The negroes and the moderate white men will certainly be registered, and will go ahead with the work of framing Constitutions and State Governments. In a very short time the whole political organization will have passed into their hands. The Provisional Governments will have gone out of existence, and the new Governments will have taken their places. No decision of the Supreme Court can then reach the case; for the reconstructed republican governments will be the only ones in existence, and will be promptly admitted to the Union. No decision of the Supreme Court can ever annul a *de facto* State Government, recognized by Congress, and admitted to its share of power in the Union. The Supreme Court will not attempt it.

The work of reconstruction, therefore, under the Congressional plan, is bound to go on, and to be accomplished. This will become so apparent that the fire-eaters themselves will be forced to participate. Yet we expect they will be so tardy and hesitating about the matter, so full of bitterness towards the North and of prejudice against the negro, that they will lose control of nearly every one of the late Rebel States.

The negro vote is to be the great controlling element in the South, until the political rights and privileges of that class shall have been placed upon a secure and unquestioned foundation. Politicians of all classes will soon court it, and no party will dare to attempt to deprive them of their franchises.

The Popular Branches of the Great Governments.

DR. CUMMINGS, in the last of his "Last Warning Cries," anticipates the termination of this most goodly frame, the earth, because of the rapid fulfilment of prophecies, among which he cites the unstable condition of the various Governments of the world, and infers from the rocky condition of the great powers that their fall will soon occur, and with that the end of all. To any one, however, who has watched the progress of the recent Continental elections, and has observed their result, it would be clear that most of the kingdoms of the world are really more securely seated in the affections of the people than they have been for many years. Those who have noticed the signs of the times, and have been predicting approaching revolutions, must have omitted to look at that standard guage by which we are now enabled to measure the strength of a government—the proportion of the opposition in the National Legislature. It is noticeable that a political storm is always preceded by a growing power in the opposition to the Government in the legislative branches. As a general rule, so long as the representatives stand by a monarch they are safe, for, representing as they do the people, it is seldom that they differ from their constituents on any great question. Glancing at the relative strength of the opposing parties in the legislative assemblies of the various nations, we find that the largest vote in opposition to the existing authorities is found in the British Parliament, yet no one can believe that the throne of Great Britain is in danger. A year ago the three parties in Parliament, the government of Lord Russell, the opposition of Lord Derby, and the Adullamites of Mr. Lowe, were so divided that Mr. Lowe, joining with Lord Derby, overthrew Lord Russell. The election did not materially alter the strength of the parties, except that it added to the Derby party sufficient to overcome a union of the other two. In the House, in such a measure as the Reform bill just introduced, the Government will have at least thirty majority. The closeness of the vote does not affect the Crown, but only applies to the existing Ministers.

In France, although the Government is not based on anything like as sure a foundation as that of Great Britain, yet its vote in the *Corps Législatif* is far larger. The French Legislature is classed into three bodies, the "right," or Government party; the "left," or opposition party; the "third party" (*tiers parti*), who correspond with the Adullamites of the English Parliament. The late debate in the Chamber shows the strength of the three parties, the Government numbering some one hundred and eighty votes, the opposition twenty-five and the third party sixty-one. From this it will be seen that even if the third party joined the opposition on any question, the two would be largely outvoted by the Government side. It is, however, in France far different than in England; in the latter an adverse majority in the House means a change of Ministry; in the former it means the overthrow of the throne.

The assembling of the North German Parliament has shown the strength of Prussia. There can be but little doubt that King William and Bismark have a two-thirds vote in their favor. This result is reached although the Poles sent eleven adverse members and the Danes two. The fact, however, that there are at least a million souls who desire to be entirely separated from the German Confederation, may be significant of what might result in case of another Continental war.

Garibaldi, in Italy, has succeeded in gathering around him a powerful minority of anti-Papal Liberals, and may succeed in yet further increasing his party. The recent elections appear to have met with some peculiar mishaps, as we are told that most of them have to be held over again. We do not know what has caused such a necessity, unless in the number of the candidates none had a majority of the votes cast, as is sometimes the case in New Hampshire and in other States where a majority is necessary to an election. Of the relative strength of the two parties we can, therefore, form no definite idea.

The vote in our own House of Representatives is more overwhelmingly in favor of the dominant party than in any of the monarchies of the globe, we having 138 in favor of progress to less than 40 who desire to see the country retrograde. In looking, therefore, at the numerical relations between the friends and opponents of the existing Governments of the great nations of the Old and New Worlds, we cannot but think that to most of these may be just now applied the title of a "land of settled government," and Mr. Swinburne was not authorized, even by poetic license, to dedicate the "Song of Revolutions" to the days in which we live.

The Drug Exchange and the Internal Revenue Law.

THE Drug Exchange Association of this city adopted, at their meeting yesterday, resolutions endorsing the amended Tax law relating to distilled spirits, and pledging themselves to use every honorable means to discourage violations or evasions of it.

This is a movement in the right direction. Honest men in all branches of business should combine to put down the frauds in distilled spirits. The fraudulent distillers are robbing the whole community, are breaking down the business of honest citizens, and are heaping a load of unnecessary taxes upon the people. They are common enemies of law-abiding citizens. The people should therefore strengthen the arm of the Government, that these plunderers may be put down.

We are glad to know that of late the Government has been making special and successful efforts to detect whisky frauds in this city. These efforts will not be relaxed, but rather increased.

The Franchise Law of Tennessee Sustained by her Supreme Court.

THE Supreme Court of Tennessee rendered a decision yesterday, unanimously sustaining the constitutionality of the Franchise law of that State, passed at the last session of her Legislature. This decision, which is said to have been utterly unexpected by the Conservatives, completes the revolution in Tennessee. The work of reconstruction in that State has been done very much after the programme laid down by Andrew Johnson in 1864, before he had deserted the Union party, except that the confiscation of the property of leading Rebels, and the division of their estates, which he proposed, has not been accomplished. Loyal men, however, have controlled the matter, and traitors have been compelled "to take a back seat," as Johnson recommended.

JUDGE KELLEY ON THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.—On our sixth page this afternoon will be found a full phonographic report of Judge Kelley's eloquent lecture on the "Thirty-ninth Congress," delivered last evening before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Philadelphia. It will well repay perusal.

THE NEWBERN ELECTION.—An election was held yesterday at Newbern, N. C., at which the colored men voted. No trouble was experienced. Thus, daily, are all predictions of a war of races, and other direful results of the extension of the elective franchise, proving to be false.

A Sharp Discussion in the House of Representatives.

QUITE a spicy discussion took place in the House of Representatives yesterday, between General Butler and Messrs. Woodbridge, of Vermont, and Bingham, of Ohio. If these latter gentlemen think they made anything out of "Old Ben," they will probably indulge in another skirmish with him, as opportunity may offer. Mr. Bingham, whose course, for some time, has disappointed the expectations of his friends and of the public generally, was especially damaged in the rencounter. His charge that Butler had supported Jefferson Davis for the Democratic nomination for President was most capitally retorted upon himself, and his allusion to Fort Fisher called out a reply from Butler which put Mr. Bingham on the defensive, and kept him there during the rest of the discussion.

Railroad Vetoes in Michigan.

GOVERNOR CRAPO, of Michigan, has vetoed twenty railroad bills passed by the Legislature of that State for the construction of railroads by the aid of municipal taxation. The veto has been sustained. The people of the State will hereafter thank the Governor for his action. Municipal aid to railroad enterprises has burdened many communities in the West with a load of taxation which they are unable to endure, and from which some of them have endeavored to escape by repudiation. In Wisconsin, during the railroad excitement several years ago, even the farmers along many of the routes gave mortgages upon their farms to assist in building the roads, with the vain expectation that the stock they were to receive for the same would bring them out more than safe. Of course it did no such thing, and when the mortgages came to be foreclosed an excitement was produced in Wisconsin almost equal to the famous "Anti-rent war" in New York. The people of Michigan may congratulate themselves upon their escape.

THE CITY DEBT.—A bill is before the Legislature limiting the power of Philadelphia to contract any additional debt beyond forty-five millions of dollars, without a special vote of the qualified electors in its favor. This is very well as far as it goes, but it would be still better to absolutely forbid the increase of the debt above forty-five millions, and to compel the city to take measures to at least meet its current expenses as it goes along. A private individual who should conduct his financial affairs as the city does its, would soon become a bankrupt.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 40 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time also an election will be held for officers to serve the ensuing year.
GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD,
3 19 10t* Secretary and Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the ENTERPRISE PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 40 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time also an election will be held for officers to serve the ensuing year.
GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD,
3 19 10t* Secretary and Treasurer.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.
By order of the Board.
3 19 31t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MARCH 21, 1867.
Mails for HAVANA, Cuba, per steamer Stars and Stripes, will close at this office on SATURDAY MORNING, 23d March, at 6 o'clock, the day of sailing.
A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assistant P. M. General,
11 And Special Agent P. O. Department.

GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS
ORIGINAL CONDITION AND COLOR.
"London Hair Odor Restorer and Dressing,"
"London Hair Odor Restorer and Dressing"
Will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates Dandruff; will prevent and Cure Nervous Headache; will give the Hair a clean, glossy appearance; and is a certain cure for all Diseases of the Head.
Why "London Hair Color Restorer"
Is so highly esteemed and universally used.
BECAUSE—It never fails to restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful color, softness, and beauty.
BECAUSE—It will positively stop the hair from falling, and cause it to grow on bald heads in all cases where the follicles are left.
BECAUSE—It will restore the natural secretions, remove all dandruff, itching, and cures all diseases of the scalp.
BECAUSE—It will do all that is promised, never failing to preserve the original color of the hair to old age.
BECAUSE—It is warranted to contain no mineral substance and as easily applied as water, not staining the skin a particle, or soiling anything.
BECAUSE—It has become a staple article, and no toilet is complete without it, and every leading druggist and dealer in toilet articles sells it.
It Does Not Dye the Hair,
But acts as a stimulant and tonic to the organs, and fills them with new life and coloring matter. Dry, harsh, dead, or discolored appearance of the hair is changed to lustrous, shining, and beautiful locks. The scalp is kept clean, cool, and healthy, and dandruff effectually cured.
Single bottles, 75 cents; six bottles, $4. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, and all Druggists and Variety Stores. 3 6 wlm1

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO.
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.—Health consists in the purity of the fluids and solids which compose the human body; if the blood becomes vitiated it infects the whole system in its course through every fibre and tissue. Holloway's Pills not only expel all humors which taint or impoverish this vital element, but purify and invigorate it, and by supplying a gentle and wholesome stimulus to the circulation they strengthen each part, and give tone to the whole frame. Sold by all Druggists. 2 13 mfwfm1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOUTHERN FAMINE
RELIEF FUND.
APPEAL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS.
The COMMITTEE ON DISTRIBUTION, appointed by a Town Meeting held March 15, have already received *the strongest assurances of the existence of great distress for want of food* in parts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and earnestly appeal to their fellow-citizens for the means promptly to meet the pressing emergency.
JOHN WELSH, Chairman,
HENRY A. BOARDMAN,
FREDERICK FRALEY,
THOMAS S. NEWLIN,
WILLIAM STRONG,
S. MORRIS WAIN,
GEORGE WHITNEY.
Contributions may be sent to
JAMES M. AERTSEN, Treasurer,
3 22 5t S. E. corner of Dock and Walnut.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA.
This spacious and elegantly furnished HOTEL remains open for the accommodation of the travelling community. It is the intention of the Proprietor to make it hereafter, as it has been heretofore, equal to any of the city hotels. All its arrangements are excellently adapted to the wishes and tastes of those who have been accustomed to the best the country affords.
JOSEPH MORRISON,
3 22 fmw2w PROPRIETOR.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wlm 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 3m UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

RE-OPENING OF
MYERS'
"New Mourning Store."
This Store has just been opened with a well-selected STOCK OF
MOURNING GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of
MOURNING MILLINERY,
Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.
NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET,
"GIRARD ROW."
3 22 fmw2m A. MYERS, Lately of New York.

THE MINERS' JOURNAL,
PUBLISHED AT
POTTSVILLE,
Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania,
Is in its Forty-third year, and is now the largest sheet published in Pennsylvania, and has the largest circulation, with probably only one exception, of any paper in the State, out of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. It is devoted to the interests of the coal trade, and is now considered its only organ, and it circulates wherever coal goes. All RELIABLE information with regard to the large beds of BLACK BAND ORE, as they become developed, will be found in its columns. This Paper is independent, devoted to business pursuits, and is not in the interest of speculators.
As an advertising medium it has no superior in the State. Terms for paper, $2 75 per annum in advance. Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms.
Address, BENJAMIN BANNAN,
3 21 2t Publisher, Pottsville, Pa.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.
Letter from W. H. McCormack, Esq., No. 273 West Fifty-second street.
"NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.
"To I. HOFF, Esq.:—I have found your Malt Extract the best antagonist against troubles of the stomach. Its great superiority over all tonics and appetizers that we have used is certain, and I cannot but wish that your wholesome beverage may come into universal use, as it merits the preference over all spirituous tonics of the day." 3 22 fmw
Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE, Drug Broker and Commission Merchant, Southeast Corner of CHESNUT and FRONT Streets.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.
Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....20 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1 25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10
Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
12 31 mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC.

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS
1867. SPRING. 1867.
WALL PAPERS.
F. NEWLAND & SON,
NO. 52 NORTH NINTH STREET,
3 22 fmw2m One door below Arch.

WANTS.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, $50,000 IN large or small sums. Security undoubted. Interest 7 3-10th per cent. per annum, besides an interest in a paying operation equal to the amount of the loan, as a bonus.
For particulars address
REAL ESTATE SECURITY,
3 21 10t LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.

WANTED—EVERY MAN TO KNOW THAT $25 to $50 per day can be made by selling the PATENT ATMOSPHERIC BUTTER MAKER. It costs but 50 cents and retails for $3. Call at No. 413 CHESNUT Street, Room No. 1, second floor, and see it do a churning at 10 o'clock every day from sweet or sour milk. State and County Rights for sale. [3 22 6t*

FOR SALE.

HANDSOME NEW STORE AND DWELLING, WITH PLATE-GLASS WINDOWS, and all conveniences,
No. 248 N. TENTH STREET,
3 18 6t* For sale, with possession.

TO RENT.

VALUABLE STORE
TO LET,
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
Bank of the Republic Building.
ALSO, TWO LARGE ROOMS.
3 8 APPLY AT THE BANK.

TO LET,
A Handsome Second Story Room,
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES. 3 19 tf

THE CHINGARORA
ANTI-NERVOUS
SMOKING TOBACCO!
The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, *Nicotin*, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent., and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent. of *Nicotin*, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.
Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.
A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.
The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing *Nicotin*.
We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere.
EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,
Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of
Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos,
MAIN DEPOT, [3 18 mwfm4p
NO. 197 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

A USEFUL INVENTION!
THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT.
WHAT IS IT?
It is a snow white shield, light and pleasant to wear, which looks better than linen—never rumples, and which, when soiled, may be wiped off with a wet towel or sponge. One will last for months. With one of these over your colored shirt, you may go to LONDON AND BACK WITHOUT A CHANGE OF LINEN. If you wish to attend a wedding, you have but a few minutes' work.
IT SAVES TIME,
SAVES MONEY,
SAVES VEXATION,
SAVES LABOR,
PRESERVES APPEARANCES,
And keeps the housewife in a good humor. It is a great step towards abolishing the wash-tub nuisance. One will cost but 75 cents. Go to the Furnishing Store and get one at once.
MANUFACTORY:
NO. 44 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
SECOND STORY.
3 20 wfm3t A. C. McCURDY.

WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Manufacturer of First-Class Carriages
ONLY.
NOS. 1009 AND 1011 CHESNUT STREET,
3 21 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS HAS THIS DAY WITHdrawn from our firm.
March 18, 1867. M. NATHAN & SONS.
The business hereafter will be conducted under the name and style of NATHANS BROTHERS.
ISAIAH M. NATHANS.
HORACE A. NATHANS.
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 20

CARPETINGS.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
MANUFACTURERS OF
THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTERS OF
CARPETINGS, Etc.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS'
ROYAL WILTONS,
TAPESTRY VELVETS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
HEMP,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CANTON MATTINGS
ENGLISH INGRAINS,
SHEEP SKINS,
ADELAIDE MATS,
And a full assortment of
FOREIGN GOODS.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS Etc. Etc.,
Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
AGENTS FOR
WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. FOLSOM & SON'S
OIL CLOTHS,
AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19 rpsm

CARPETINGS!
300 Pieces of Elegant Patterns
OF
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY,
Just arrived from Europe, and now in Store.
Also, a complete assortment of
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN.
VENETIAN, FOR HALLS AND STAIRS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.
IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
3 22 fmw2mrp] Between Ninth and Tenth.

JUST LANDED,
ENGLISH CARPETINGS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
INGRAINS.
Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmw3m5p
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of
J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.
Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and H. C. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

GEORGE W. HILL
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
N 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Hason hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers. 2 13 wfm3m

JOHN R. WHITE,
NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,
FIRST CARPET STORE ABOVE MARKE
JOBBER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. [2 28 1m

W. H. DESKS. IIINTH
GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.

$23,000,000.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN

The undersigned will include in their own bid the bids of other parties, either under limit, or to be included in the awards themselves.
Bids will be opened on the first day of April next.
For particulars, apply at once to either of undersigned.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
3 16 12t] E. W. CLARK & CO

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

FIREMEN'S COURTESIES—THE EMPIRE HOOK AND LADDER OF PHILADELPHIA AND THE EMPIRE HOOK AND LADDER OF LANCASTER.—On Friday evening of last week a committee of ten of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company of this city, consisting of Messrs, Vinyard, Palmer, Stroud, and others, arrived in Lancaster, for the pupose of presenting to the Empire Hook and Ladder Company of that city a beautiful testimonial in the form of a card of thanks. The ceremony took place in the handsome hall of the Empire of Lancaster, at a quarter past 8 o'clock. Mr. Palmer, one of our Common Councimen, made the presentation speech, in which he referred to the generous welcome extended to the Philadelphia firemen by those of Lancaster, on the occasion of the visit paid by the former to the latter last December. "Where," said Mr. Palmer, "will you find truer, more steadfast and sincere friendship than among the volunteer firemen of America? And when I say volunteer firemen, I wish to convey the idea that, of all systems it has proven to be the best." Referring to the testimonial, he said:—"Intrinsically speaking, it may possess little value, but the motive that prompted it will more than compensate for this defect."

Major Charles M. Howell responded happily in behalf of the Empire of Lancaster. The visitors were then handsomely entertained, after which all hands repaired to the truck house, where the Philadelphians displayed the skill and celerity with which they could put large and heavy ladders in place. The following day was passed in an interchange of courtesies, and in the evening the visitors returned to this city, by no means regretting their sojourn of a day in Lancaster.

DEDICATORY SERVICES AT THE NEW CHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SUNDAY MORNING.—Next Sunday morning will form an epoch in the history of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church on Germantown avenue, above Fifth street, long to be remembered, for on that day this congregation takes its departure from the old church which so long—twenty-seven years—has been its place of worship, and enters the new edifice, Columbia avenues, opprsite Franklin street, to be thenceforth dedicated to the praise of His great name who, by His providence, hath enabled His people to rear this structure to His honor.

Next Sunday morning the lecture-room, which has every convenience, well finished and commodious, will be dedicated with the usual appropriate and interesting services, and will be used for preaching and Sabbath School exercises until the church is completed. In addition to the completeness of the lecture-room, an organ of ten stops, sweet-toned, and of good compass, has been assigned its position.

The scholars of the Sabbath School will meet at their old quarters, form in line at about 2 o'clock, and proceed to the new rooms. There interesting exercises, of singing and addresses, will be had. It is hoped there will be a large attendance of all persons interested, to unite with the congregation in its praise and worship. The Rev. Samuel A. Mutchmore will hereafter, on the Sabbath, occupy the pulpit at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The Sabbath School meets at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M. Regular lectures every Wednesday evening.

THE STORM YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY—ITS EFFECT ALONG SHORE.—Telegraphic advices inform us that the violence of the present equinoctial visitation is altogether unprecedented. Southern coastwise accounts state that heavy continuous northerly gales have been sweeping the shore, and that very many vessels were compelled to seek refuge at Hampton Roads and other places. Among others the Pioneer, Captain Bassett, from Wilmington, N. C., telegraphed at 6 o'clock P. M. yesterday:—"Norfolk, March 21—Arrived in Hampton Roads last night about 8 o'clock; blowing a heavy gale from the northeast; shall leave as soon as the weather permits." The Pioneer was advertised to sail to-morrow on her return trip. The Wyoming is still being laden, but will not sail on Saturday, as proposed. The Star of the Union still lies at South street wharf, unable to discharge, the bulk of her cargo being sugars and such other goods as the weather would necessarily damage. Her sailing-day is also altered to the 30th inst., in order to make a more perfect connection with her consort, the Juniata.

The steamer Saxon, Captain Matthews, came up yesterday, forty-eight hours from Boston, and the Bosphorus (British) cleared for Liverpool.

A heavy snow-storm is now progressing, while later advices (11 A. M.) state that much damage has been done all along the coast. The wind is still from the northeast, and blowing very heavily.

ANOTHER MIRACLE.—Another case in which the deaf and dumb were made to hear and speak, occurred yesterday afternoon at the Third District Station House. A man named William Blackburn had been going around the city begging. He was dressed in soldier's clothes, and carried a paper representing that he was deaf and dumb from disease contracted in the service, and pretended he could neither hear when he was spoken to, nor speak. He was arrested at Tenth and Hamilton streets, about noon, and lodged in a cell. About an hour afterwards he got into a lively conversation with a fellow prisoner, and when brought before the committing magistrate had fully recovered his speech and hearing. He told Alderman Massey that he had resorted to the deception because he was poor, and had nothing to buy bread or obtain a lodging. He was furnished with both for thirty days, free of expense, by the kindness of the Alderman.

ATTEMPTED MAYHEM.—George Bosburn, a young man employed in the store of Mr. Miller, on Main street, near the depot, in Germantown, was arrested last Tuesday afternoon upon a charge of assault and battery. Just before he was arrested he had been drinking, and was laboring under the effects, when a Mr. Joseph Murter, a watchman, stopped in front of the store and engaged in conversation with a friend. In doing so, Murter had his back to the store-door. Bosburn came out, and, without giving a word of warning, jumped upon Murter's back, and, twisting his face around, caught his nose in his teeth, and had bitten it through when he was taken from his victim. Officer Idell arrested Bosburn and took him before Alderman Thomas. After a hearing, he was held to answer the charge of assault and battery in default of $1000 bail.

FIRE.—About half an hour after 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in No. 533 York street. The two-story kitchen attached to the premises, which are owned by Mr. John Borden, and occupied by Mr. William Haifinger, took fire from the boiler furnace of a dyehouse in the rear. The flames from the burning kitchen set fire to the second story back window of No. 535 adjoining, owned and occupied by Mr. Mayhelter, and burnt the sash and shutters. The amount of loss on No. 533 amounts to $400, and on No. 535 to $50, and is fully covered by insurance in both cases. Between the above properties and the boilerroom of the dyehouse in the rear there is but a single thickness of brick.

A MEAN SWINDLER.—A most contemptible piece of swindling has been perpetrated upon some poor families in the lower part of the city. A middle-aged man, with an obliquity of vision, dressed in a dark suit, with a grey cap, has been thus operating, pretending to be the agent of the United States Sanitary Commission.—He obtained from many poor widows in Peck and other small streets, a dollar each, on pretense that it was to pay for the cartage of a ton of coal, which would be delivered the next day. After obtaining their hard-earned money, the heartless scoundrel disappears, and is not heard of again. People should be on their guard.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—About half-past 2 o'clock this morning a couple of men were arrested in Front street, below Spruce, on a charge of being suspicious characters. They had been lounging around that neighborhood all night, and not being able to give a reasonable excuse for being out at such a time, they were taken into custody. They gave the names of Archibald Clifford and Charles Noone, and, after a hearing before Alderman Butler, were committed in default of $400 bail each to answer.

"GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL."—About 3 o'clock this morning, the dwelling of Mr. Haven, in Lombard street, above Broad, was entered by the use of nippers upon the front door key. Mr. Haven was awakened by the opening of the door, and jumping up he sprang a rattle out of the window that aroused all the neighbors, and frightened off the robbers. About three-quarters of an hour afterwards a police officer arrived at the scene of disturbance.

THE PEABODY CONTRIBUTION.—Charles Macalester, Esq., has been selected as one of the Trustees for the Southern Donation by Mr. Peabody.

LARGE SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—Samuel C. Ford & Sons held their first sale of stocks and real estate at the Exchange this morning. This firm will each week have a list of the most reliable stocks for sale, as well as valuable real estate situated in all parts of the city. Subjoined is the result of the sale itself:—

$25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. coupon bonds, due 1871	100¾ pr. ct.
$2000	Susquehanna Canal 6 per cent. coupon bonds	89 pr. ct.
$10,000	Junction Railroad 6 per cent. bonds	89 pr. ct.
$10,000	City of Trenton 6 per cent. coupon bonds	90 pr. ct.
$1000	5 per cent. compromise bonds of City of Pittsburg	75 pr. ct.
$100	5 per cent. certificates of indebtedness of City of Pittsburg	60½ pr. ct.
250	shares North Pennsylvania RR. stock	$53 37½
100	shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad preferred stock	$39 00
190	shares Lehigh Crane Iron Co.	$48 00
117	" Lehigh Zinc Company	$40 00
257	" Little Schuylkill Railroad Co.	$31 62½
28	" East Mahanoy Railroad Co.	$40 00
100	" Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.	$50 50
15	" Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Co.	$59 37
100	" Susquehanna Canal Company	$15 00
100	" Black Heath Coal Company	30 cents.

THE MORRISON HOUSE AT HUNTINGDON.—We would call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, announcing that the Morrison House, at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, will remain open for the accommodation of travellers, a report having been circulated to the contrary. The reputation of this house is so well known that it needs no reiteration here; but we cannot refrain from advising our readers that, should secular business or pleasure take them to Huntingdon, they should visit the Morrison House, and become satisfied that the reputation the proprietor sustains for providing excellent accommodations is a fact, and not a fancy. He has had long experience in the hotel business, and is therefore able to foresee, with wonderful correctness, the wants and wishes of the travelling public, and has hence provided that which is essentially necessary for their comfort.

THE FAMINE IN THE SOUTH.—Nothwithstanding the energetic efforts of the Committee to obtain subscriptions to the Southern Famine Relief Fund, the money comes in but slowly It would be well for the churches here to follow the example of those in New York, and take up liberal collections in aid of the fund. The whole amount so far received by the Treasurer, Mr. Aertsen, is only $9000.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—We have a complete assortment of this seasonable and sensible Garment in all kinds and shades of colors, at astonishingly low prices.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY—AUCTION SALE OF RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PAINTINGS.—The auction sales of paintings by B. Scott, Jr., at the Art Gallery, during the past, have established a reputation for the true merits of the works offered that will at once command the attention of all lovers of art when we announce that another sale, more rare and important than any which have hitherto taken place, is to come off. The collection is by Messrs. Bailey & Co., of this city, and is now placed on exhibition and for examination in the eastern galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, which will be open day and evening until the time of sale—Wednesday and Thursday evenings, 27th and 28th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock. The public is requested to visit and examine this rare collection, comprising the most beautiful specimens—in fact, masterpieces—by the celebrated artists of Europe and America. Bear in mind, and be present at the time of this important sale at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street.

THE WAR OF THE TUBS—Soap and Starch at a discount—Science victorious.—The Water-Proof Shirt Front is a move in the right direction. It is a bold stroke at the wash-tub evil. It is, in a word, cleanliness without toil. Every man becomes his own *washwoman*. By adopting it he saves trouble, vexation, time, and money; and, once in order, is always in order. The high price of muslin and linen need not trouble him, as he can do without them. Think of no more washing, starching, and ironing of white shirts, and to preserve a better appearance than before. One will last for months; thus you may travel to Paris and back with no incumbrance of white shirts; and when your Front becomes soiled you have but to turn to your wash-stand and restore it to its snowy whiteness with a little soap and water. It is but a minute's work. The Water-Proof Shirt is manufactured by McCurdy, No. 44 South Third street, second story, and is sold by furnishing stores at 25 cents each.

FIVE HUNDRED TO ONE.—"I have never found the fabric yet that the Grover & Baker Machines will not sew in the most beautiful manner. I have compared my experience with over five hundred ladies, and I never, except in one instance, found that they preferred ether machines to the Grover & Baker, when they have tried both machines."—*Testimony of Mrs. C. L. Pearson, No. 52 Court street, Brooklyn, before the Commissioner of Patents.*

AN OLD MISER, who was notorious for self-denial, complained that he was growing thin, though he had tried various means for getting fatter, but without success. "Have you tried victuals?" inquired his friend. If people find themselves feeling *bad* this unsettled weather, they had better try a spring suit of clothes at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental, and they will both feel and look better.

SALE OF PAINTINGS THIS EVENING.—We remind our readers that this evening, at 7½ o'clock, Messrs. Birch & Son will sell the fine paintings of the French Etching Club. All desirous of having fine specimens of the French school should attend. Some books of splendid engravings will be sold at the same time.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. One cure, no pay.

FANCY SHIRTS! FANCY SHIRTS!
M'INTIRE & BROTHER,
VARIETY, ZEPHYR, AND GENTS' FURNISHING,
1035 CHESNUT STREET.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready,
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BLISS—TAYLOR.—On the 18th instant, by Rev. William Wilder, Mr. GEORGE W. BLISS to Miss MARY A. TAYLOR, both of this city.

CUTLER—YORK.—March 20, 1867, at No. 1409 Hanover street, by John G. Wilson, V. D. M., Mr. ELIAS H. CUTLER and Miss CHARLOTTE YORK, both of this city.

KEENAN—WILLIAMS.—On March 20, 1867, by Rev. D. Washburn, Mr. WILLIAM KEENAN and Miss ANNIE JANE, daughter of JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., all of Philadelphia.

PEPPER—MCAFEE.—On the 19th instant, by the Rev. George F. Krotel, Mr. FRANK H. PEPPER, Jr., of Philadelphia, to Miss LINNIE MCAFEE, formerly of Norristown.

DIED.

CARLILE.—On the 20th instant, JOSEPH E. CARLILE, son of the late Joseph J. and Elizabeth K. Carlile, aged 22 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Joseph Cowperthwait, No. 1736 Girard avenue, on Seventh-day morning, the 23d instant, at 11 o'clock.

DEFRANCIS.—On the 21st instant, EDWARD DE FRANCIS, son of Charles and Mary A. Defrancis, aged 17 years 7 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 605 Fisher street (above Sixth and below Tasker), on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church.

EVERHART.—On the 21st instant, JAMES M., son of John T. and the late Theresa A. Everhart, and grandson of the late John Maguire, aged 24 years 1 month and 21 days.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

GILLILAND.—On the 17th instant, SARAH JANE daughter of Ann and the late James Gilliland, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her brother's residence, No. 1135 Heuston street, on Sunday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock.

SHERICK.—On the 20th instant, ALEXANDER SHERICK, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, Welcome Lodge, No. 229, I. O. of O. F.; Line in Circle, No. 8, B. U. (H. F.); and Iron Moulders in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1941 N. Sixth street, on Sunday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Cohocksink M. E. Vault.

SMYTH.—On the 21st instant, EUGENE SMYTH, Esq., aged 57 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

THOMAS.—On the 20th instant, ELIZA THOMAS, daughter of the late Isaac and Ann Thomas, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Walen Whitman, Milestown, Twenty-second Ward, on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Church Lane Station, Germantown, for the train that leaves the city at 2 o'clock.

VENAL.—On the 20th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE VENAL, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 122 S. Sixteenth street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WARD.—This morning, Dr. D. O'C. WARD, in the 36th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

WOODRUFF.—On the 19th instant, Mr. JOHN WOODRUFF, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 137 N. Thirteenth street, on Saturday morning, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Mount Vernon Cemetery. ***

FOLDING POCKET LANTERNS, WHICH have a place for matches, and an extra supply of tapers, and occupy so small a space as to be conveniently carried in the pocket, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 838 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BUTTER SCALES, TEA, STORE, BUTCHERS' and Housekeepers' Scales, Weights, Spring and Patent Balances, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SOLID WROUGHT-IRON DOOR BOLTS, for outside doors, and an assortment of Brass, Plated, and Porcelain Knob Chamber Bolts, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office.

FOR SALE.
A BILLIARD TABLE.
A Secondhand PHELAN CAROM TABLE, as good as new. Price, $300.
Address Box 2934 P. O. 3 21 5t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

THE ZOETROPE, OR WHEEL OF LIFE.
A new and interesting instrument for the amusement of the family circle, for sale by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
3 20 4tr No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
227 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—Works on Staten Island.—Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, West side.
This Company, now in the forty-eighth year of its existence, is prepared to DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH, in an unequalled manner, all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods.
Ladies' Dresses and Velvet Mantillas, Gent's Coats, Pants, etc., cleansed, without affecting the shape or color. 2 28 2mrp

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called 1 26 3m

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.
CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.
These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost. 11 7f

ONE PRICE CLOTHING
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.,
1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

PRINCE'S
FOUNTAIN PEN.
PEN, PENHOLDER, AND INKSTAND COMBINED.
AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA,
JOHN C. CLARK & SON,
NO. 230 DOCK STREET.
The FOUNTAIN PEN has been in use for eleven years, and is recommended as being a perfect article. It can be used from four to ten hours consecutively, according to the size of the fountain. It is as portable as an ordinary pencil, and is absolutely incorrodible. Always ready for use, it is one of the most valuable and time-saving inventions of the present day.
JOHN C. CLARK & SON,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
2 22 fmwlm5p] NO. 230 DOCK STREET.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,
NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. [3 1 mwf

THIRD EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Storm on the Chesapeake—The Baltimore Municipal Bill and State Conventions, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, March 22.—After a terrible rain storm and a strong northeast wind this morning, snow is falling, with four inches deep, and a northeaster prevailing intensely. The storm on the Chesapeake and Capes is very severe, but no serious marine disasters are yet reported.

The Maryland Legislature adjourns finally at noon to-day. The Baltimore City Municipal Election bill will probably be defeated. The excitement regarding the New Convention bill to revolutionize the State out of the hands of loyal Unionists, and place her under the control of Democrats and Secessionists; is causing, and likely to cause, intense excitement and trouble. The Union men are determined, at all hazards and every sacrifice, not to be made subservient to Rebel rulers, and intend calling a sovereign Convention also.

The City of Antwerp Arrived Out.

By the Atlantic Cable.

QUEENSTOWN, March 22—Noon.—The steamer City of Antwerp, from New York March 9, has arrived here.

Meeting in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 22.—A meeting consisting of about five hundred freedmen, under the auspices of the Union League, was held last night. Speeches and resolutions of a radical character were made. Few whites participated.

The Storm.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The heavy rain of yesterday has been succeeded by snow, which, at noon to-day, is still falling.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The steamer Australasian is anchored inside of the bay, bound in. The gale is still severe.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Cotton quiet at 30½@31c. Flour 5@10c. higher; sales of 8500 bbls.; State, $9·75@12·60; Ohio, $11·60@13·60; Western, $9·75@13·65; Southern, $11@16·75. Wheat firm and advancing. Corn dull and 1@2c. lower; quotations are nominal. Oats dull; Western, 62@65c.; State, 70@71c. Beef quiet; new mess, $12·50@18·50; extra mess, $17·50@22. Pork firm; new mess, $23·87½; prime, $18·50@19·25. Lard quiet at 12¾@13¼c. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Stocks improved. Chicago and Rock Island, 97; Reading, 101½; Canton Company, 46½; Erie Railroad, 58½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 79½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96½; Michigan Central, 108½; Michigan Southern, 75½; New York Central, 105¾; Illinois Central, 115¼; Cumberland preferred, 32; Missouri 6s, 96¾; Hudson River, 137; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 106¼; do. 1864, 107⅜; do. 1865, 107¾; new issue, 107½; Ten-forties, 97¾; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105½. Sterling Exchange, 7⅜; at sight, 9⅝. Gold, 134½. Money, 7 per cent.

SHIPPING.

GRAND EXCURSION
TO THE
PARIS EXPOSITION.
The new and first-class Ocean-going Steamship
HAVANA,
2000 Tons Burden,
STEPHEN WHITMAN, COMMANDER,
Will make an Excursion from New York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking Passengers for Paris, London, and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving Passengers holding Excursion Tickets about six weeks in Europe.
This magnificent Steamship is divided into water-tight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.
The HAVANA will only carry first-class Passengers. A FULL BAND OF MUSIC will accompany the Ship.
Price of Passage, in currency, to Havre, $150 and $175. To Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of State-room.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship.
For further particulars and passage apply to the Agents,
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 62 SOUTH Street, New York,
Or to the
PHILADELPHIA LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANY,
3 9 1m4p No. 625 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.
CITY OF CORK ..... Wednesday, March 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday, March 23
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... Wednesday, March 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... Saturday, March 30
CITY OF PARIS ..... Saturday, April 6
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin ..... $110 Steerage $30
To London ..... 115 To London 35
To Paris ..... 125 To Paris 45
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
3 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St
1 1

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 14 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class Iron Steamships
LOUISIANA, Captain Harrington.
PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Lewis.
ERIN, Captain Cutting
THE QUEEN, Captain Grogan.
DENMARK, Captain Thomson.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain or on the continent.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabin Steerage
To Liverpool or Queenstown ..... $100 $30.
Through passage to Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, London, etc, at low rates
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35 in currency can be obtained at No. 27 BROADWAY.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 57 BROADWAY. For steerage tickets at the Passage Office of the Company, No. 27 BROADWAY, or
THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 117 Walnut street
† F. W. J. HURST, Manager

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
11 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

A New Confederation Favored by the Emperor Napoleon.

This Evening's Market Reports.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

By the Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—2 P. M.—Cotton declined ⅛d. for middling uplands since the noon reports, and the figures are now 13¼d. The market is extremely dull. No quotable change to report in other articles.

PARIS, March 22.—The iron-clad Miantonomah and other vessels of the American fleet are still at Port Mahon, in Minorca.

It is announced that the Emperor Napoleon favors the confederation of the Governments of France, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland against Prussia.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 22.

The Philadelphia Appointments.

The "dead lock" in the Philadelphia appointments still continues.

The Democrats and radical Republicans are still at "loggerheads" in regard to a compromise. The Democrats insist on taking care of their friends, and they don't show any disposition to do anything for the Republicans.

It is said efforts are being made to withdraw the name of Dr. Linderman as Director of the Mint, who is a Democrat, and to substitute a Republican.

The contest over the appointments in the Fourth District is still unsettled.

Collector Smythe.

Mr. Stevens has offered a resolution providing for the impeachment of Collector Smythe, of New York.

Want to go Home.

Such is the impatience of members to get away, that the resolution will fail, as it is feared its passage would involve the necessity of a protracted session. The whole matter will probably be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

No Veto Message To-day.

The veto of the Supplementary Reconstruction bill will not go to Congress to-day, but is expected certainly to-morrow. A strong pressure is being made on the President to sign it with a protest.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Mr. Ferry (Conn.) presented a petition for the more stringent enforcement of the laws of the United States in the Territory of Utah, and the better protection of the rights of American citizens there. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Cole (Cal.) introduced a bill to divide California into two judicial districts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Willey (W. Va.) introduced a bill providing for the formation of corporations and the regulation of the same, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to complete the purchase of the property adjoining the Brooklyn Navy Yard, known as the Ruggles property, without the previous assent of the State of New York, provided the title is otherwise approved by the Attorney-General.

Mr. Anthony explained that there was a general law requiring the assent of the State Legislature for a proposal like the above. The appropriation had already been made, and it only required this resolution to complete the purchase. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Morton (Ind.) introduced a bill to conform the laws of practice and pleading in the Courts of the United States to the laws of the respective States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) presented the following concurrent resolution, which was ordered to be printed:—

Whereas, Jefferson Davis, a citizen of the State of Mississippi, was captured by a military force in the service of the United States, on the 11th day of May, 1865, and has since been held in confinement as a prisoner of state in Fortress Monroe, Virginia; and whereas, the said Jefferson Davis stands charged, on the highest authority, with the heinous crime of conspiring to murder the late President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, and is also charged with for treason; and whereas, the said Jefferson Davis has persistently declared his innocence of the offenses charged against him, and through his legal advisers, by all means known to the law, has sought and demanded a speedy and public trial by due process of law, before a civil tribunal of competent jurisdiction; therefore

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the longer confinement of the said Jefferson Davis without a trial, or the assignment of a specific time for a trial, is not in accordance with the demands of justice, the spirit of the law, and the requirements of the Constitution, and that common justice, sound public policy, and the national honor unite in recommending that the said Jefferson Davis be brought to a speedy and public trial, or that he be released from confinement on bail, or on his own recognizance.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) introduced a bill to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, and mechanical purposes in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.), from the Committee on Finance, reported yesterday for the exemption of agricultural implements, imported as models, from import duties. The substitute consists of two sections. The first exempts from duty works of art, imported for presentation to the United States, or any State or city. The second directs the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the duties collected during the last fiscal year on agricultural implements, imported as models, and exempts such articles from duty until June 3, 1868.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) offered an amendment, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the employment of persons engaged in the collection of the direct tax in the southern States, when, in his judgment, it is expedient, and to impose the duties of such persons upon Collectors of Internal Revenue, who shall perform them without additional compensation. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) called up the bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend proceedings under the act of last session for the relief of the heirs of John E. Boulligny. Pending the consideration of this subject, the morning hour expired, and the Chair said that the business before the Senate was the joint resolution directing the reimbursement of Indiana.

House of Representatives.

The House resumed, as the first business in order after the reading of the journal, the joint resolution for the relief of the destitute in the Southern and Southwestern States. The amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole were agreed to, making the joint resolution read as follows:—

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby empowered and directed to issue supplies of food sufficient to prevent starvation and extreme want to any Southern and Southwestern States, where failure of the crops, and other causes, have occasioned widespread destitution; that the issue be made through the Freedman's Bureau, under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to that end, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, through the convenience of the Freedmen's Bureau, to apply so much as he may deem necessary for the purposes aforesaid, of the unexpended moneys heretofore appropriated to supply freedmen and refugees with provisions or rations.

Provided, That the expenditure shall not extend beyond the present appropriation already made for the Freedmen's Bureau.

The vote on the passage of the joint resolution was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas, 97; nays, 31. So the joint resolution was passed.

The following is the vote in detail:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Anderson, Archer, Baker, Banks, Beaman, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Boyer, Brooks, Broomall, Buckland, Burr, Chanler, Churchill, Clarke (Ohio), Coburn, Connell, Donnelly, Eggleston, Elderidge, Ferris, Ferry, Fox, Garfield, Getty, Glossbrenner, Haight, Halsey, Hamilton, Hayes, Holman, Hubbard (Iowa), Hubbard (W. Va.), Hulburd, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Ketcham, Kitchen, Koontz, Lincoln, Mallory, Marvin, McCarthy, Mercur, Miller, Morrill, Morrissey, Mungen, Myers, Newcomb, Niblack, Nicholas, Nolen, Orth, Perham, Peters, Pike, Plants, Poland, Polsey, Pruyn, Randall (N. H.), Stewart, Taber, Taylor, Trowbridge, Twichell, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Auken, Van Horn (N. Y.), Van Horn (Mo.), Van Trump, Van Wyck, Ward, Washburne (Ind.), Williams (Pa.), Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Ohio), Windom, and Woodbridge—97.

Nays—Messrs. Benjamin, Butler, Cake, Clarke (Kansas), Cook, Covode, Cullum, Dodge, Drigg

THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS

Lecture of Hon. William D. Kelley, at National Hall, Last Evening, Before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

My Fellow-Citizens:—Thank God those words to-night are full of meaning. My fellow-citizens, I come with less pleasure before you to address you to-night, than I have done any time since 1840, and that for the reason that you, who during all that time were nothing, were between persons and things, are to-day a political power in the country—(applause)—and may, ere long, reward the men who served you. (Applause.) He who defends your cause henceforth must prove by other means than mere words his devotion to the cause of right and justice. When Wade Hampton courts the freedmen of South Carolina, and compromises with them, and they pat him on the back and promise that if he will only do as well in the future as he was doing on that day, they will have his disabilities removed, then the *Darkey* is a power in the land. (Applause and laughter.)

And yet the afternoon papers tell me that that thing happened two or three days ago in South Carolina. Yes, before ten years, you will find the blue-eyed, light-haired, red-cheeked politicians swearing that there is a large infusion of African blood in their veins. (Applause.) That point has already been reached.

The Thirty-ninth Congress—and that is my theme—was elected chiefly in the fall of 1864. The members from our own grand old State—grand in her resources, and grand in the part which, under Providence, she has been able to play in the recent political contests of the country—the representatives of our State were elected in October, 1864, by the terms of the Constitution of the United States. That Congress could not meet until the first Monday in December, 1865, unless summoned in special session by the President of the United States. A brief period!

It must terminate on the 4th of March, 1867. From October, 1864, to March, 1867, a period of about twenty-nine months, how brief a period in the life of a nation! And yet, my friends, if it be, as Tennyson has it, "that fifty years of Europe was better than a cycle of Carthage," we have enjoyed and endured, during that brief period, ages of ordinary life.

More of political influence has been embodied and quickened in that brief period than you find in in any age or history that you may con. For the work we have done here is not finished. Nor is the destiny of our country complete, for, ample as are its dimensions, countless as are to be its people and their generation upon a theatre broad enough for the action of the principles that have been quickened into life. These principles rock the British monarchy to-day, and they will surely traverse and be accepted in all the nations of Europe, or they will swell the population of the free republic of America, by the emigration of the best citizens of every land.

Twenty-nine months! I cannot do justice to the subject I have indicated, nor will it soon be done. States-men will con it, orators will discuss it. Historians will narrate it, and God's providence, as it rolls on, will develope the work to the view of men. I come rather to entertain you for an hour by refreshing your memories than to impart to you any special knowledge, or to point a moral by what I am to say.

When the election for the Thirty-ninth Congress occurred in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and two more Western States, the work of reconstruction was not the subject of political consideration. The issues in this election were:—"Has the war been a failure?" "Can the South be conquered?" "Is is not the duty of the North forthwith to grant an armistice, the consequence of which must be the establishment of a military confederacy upon our Southern border, and the conviction that the hundreds of thousands slain and maimed in our cause have been victims to delusion or fanaticism?"

These were the questions upon which I went into the campaign. These were the questions that engaged the minds of you voters, and that engaged more intensely the minds of you tax-paying but non-voting citizens, who, with a God-given instinct, saw that your rights, and the rights of humanity in some way or other underlaid the issue, insignificant as it seemed to be upon its surface. Upon these issues the Thirty-ninth Congress was elected.

Abraham Lincoln—name ever to be blessed!—(applause)—was elected President, and was established simply, to our view, to preside over the destinies of the country, and to influence them for weal or woe by his great character, and the immense patronage belonging to his office, with the councils of that Congress. He was inaugurated. He exercised his high office in his second term for a period but little over a month: and, you know the story—he was succeeded by Andrew Johnson.

It would be curious to speculate upon what would have been the course of events had not the assassin's hand removed Abraham Lincoln. It would, however, be idle. That hand did remove him, and Andrew Johnson became President, and ere a little week had closed, those long used to read the designs of Providence in the occurrences of the day, said Abraham Lincoln had fitly closed his immortal career. It was for him to bring the war to a successful conclusion. But with his gentle hand, we would not have been stern enough in enforcing just measures against penitent Rebels, and in his successor we have one schooled in the iniquities and the hardness of the nature of the people of the South, familiar with their ways, familiar with their social life, familar with the great powers they exercise, and the source of that power in their large landed estates, in their maintainance of ignorance as the law for the multitudes, and with all the other great powers which they exercised, and by which they maintain their power.

His utterances justified such conclusions. Loyal men were to reorganize the Southern States, if a few such could be found, treason was to be made odious, and traitors were to be punished. They were, under all circumstances, to be made to take back seats. Their lands were to be confiscated, and divided among the soldiers of our army and the poor whites whom they had oppressed. There was no conception of a Northern mind which demanded a guarantee for the future punishment of the wrong-doer which his language did not fulfil.

Members of Congress who had been leaders of opinion before, felt that their duty was to put down this intense radical, this man who might perchance degrade the nation by the violence of the punishments he was disposed to inflict upon wrong-doers. Wendell Phillips early took a stand against punishment, and for wise reconstruction. Horace Greeley echoed his noble and philanthropic utterances, and the bravest of the members of either House of Congress, who had come over from the Thirty-eighth, said in answer—We may have to bridle this man somewhat, but his impulses are right, and his motives, within proper restraints, are the ones that will give ultimate and perpetual peace to the country.

I will not detain you, for it is not within the purview of my subject, at least at the present time, to take even a rapid glance of what took place from the date of his inauguration to the assembling of Congress. You know them all—you know as well as I do that by brief utterances, he summoned the radicals to his support. With Wade, now Vice-President of the United States (applause); with Sumner, of Massachusetts (applause); with greater than either of them, glorious old Thad. Stevens. (Uproarious laughter.) The grandest man and the grandest statesman it has ever been my privilege to know (applause), rallied to the support of Andrew Johnson, and hoped there should be a name linked with that of Lincoln, no less illustrious than his. That as Lincoln had been the enfranchiser of the people, it would have been his honor to protect their homes, and let the slave go free. That Andrew Johnson should be the man to so organize the political society of America, that forever thereafter men should be men wherever law prevails. (Applause.)

You may not know that at a very early day, while his words were commanding the confidence of the radicals of the country, in Congress and out, he was secretly treating with the leaders of the Rebellion; that ere he had been two weeks in the office, he was writing or supervising editorials, announcing that Andrew Johnson had never been anything else than a Democrat, and they who elected him would find he had adhered to his early faith.

You remember the progress of the quarrel; that while the radicals were praising him and swearing by him, he was saying to others that his policy was to cause the radicals to slough off; that he meant to organize a party out of the moderate men of both parties, and he did not expect the support of these very men with whom he was holding confidential intercourse, and whom he was requesting to go forth and proclaim his views.

The first Monday in December came, and that Congress which had been elected upon the issues indicated, met. As it entered the hall it jostled, and was jostled, by Senators elected and members elected from all the Rebel States, from all save one. How came they there? They were there at the bidding of Andrew Johnson. My friends, let us look the facts fully in the face. Misled by Andrew Johnson's words, we had in town meeting, in county meeting, in State convention, and in our political organizations, resolved that we approved and endorsed the policy of President Johnson.

The members elected to Congress in the elections that were held in the spring of 1865 were all elected on platforms indorsing the policy of Andrew Johnson; and as he had instructed these Southern men to organize States and constitutions, and, moreover, as the political organizations of the North professed to approve of that policy, these men came, not doubting their admission, and not doubting that by that admission the chieftains of the Rebellion would, even in the Thirty-ninth Congress, rule the entire republic, and rule it to its ruin. They did not come as supplicants for their places; they came demanding it. They came saying, Here is the Constitution, for instance, of North Carolina. We made it in obedience to the dictates of the Government, and if you do not admit us we will back Andrew Johnson in his threatened appeal to the people, and at the coming elections hurl you from power.

Mark the position, will you? There was not an honest member of the Republican party that did not believe that the future welfare of our country, interlaced with that of the world, depended upon the continued predominance of the Republican party. What were the real issues before the people? How far did the people, in endorsing Andrew Johnson's policy, and in still hoping to induce him to do what was right in living up to his own promise, how far did the people accept that policy? How far might Congress go without overwhelming the party?

These were questions that pressed themselves upon every member of the Thirty-ninth Congress when it assembled in Washington. Mr. Johnson had control of the patronage of the Government, and when you speak of the offices of the Government in their pecuniary value, you make but a small estimate of the patronage of the Government.

I remember with much pleasure, and so do many of the people of Philadelphia, our humble and brave soldiers—humble not because they were not wealthy, humble not because they had not the social relations, but humble because, having got these, they had strapped their knapsacks on their backs, and shouldered the musket, and died, and died, if need be, in the unknown trench, that the American Union and freedom might be preserved. (Applause.)

The President's patronage consists largely in his influence in pleasant social intercourse. Your laws are often made in the Executive chamber, or in the ante-room adjoining it. Not because the President uses undue influence there, but because the President and the heads of Departments, and the Members of the two Houses of Congress, meeting separately in their proper official functions, meet socially there, and meet also with distinguished citizens from different States, from their own and others, and thus the views of men naturally apart from each other are brought together, and much of your legislation is really moulded and modified by the pleasant intercourse of the Executive mansion and the ante-rooms of the Departments. This is wise and well.

Thus to separate from the President of the United States was to forego all this, and to see the offices with their power and their emoluments go into the hands of the party that had been arrayed against the country during the whole war, and were then, even after the war was over, arrayed against freedom, and against the men who had fought in the war, and the civilians who had sustained them. It was no light question for Congress to consider, Shall we still try to woo this man? Shall we make concessions to him, if he and those around him will in the form of concessions so as agree not to do quite so badly as they seem to be intent upon?

The question had to be met at once and firmly, and by resolution, and by those who determined that if God would sustain them in the effort, they would control the Thirty-ninth Congress, and so change the aspect of affairs. (Applause.) What, my own humble position was I need not tell you. I sought an early opportunity to come to my home, and among the people of my native State to sound the alarm, by speaking of the duties and the dangers of the hour. (Applause.) I notified the country that Andrew Johnson contemplated a *coup d' etat*, in which the Constitution should be overthrown, and the representatives of the people expelled or excluded from its capital, and a government of traitors from the South, and those from the North who sympathized with him, inaugurated in its stead. Men said—*Trash*. There are times when to pause is to lose all, and the majority of the Union party in Congress never saw the hour that they were not guided by the faith, "That to pause was to abandon the country!"

The first issue that engaged the attention of Congress was, Who has the power to reconstruct the Rebel States? They speedily decided that it was Congress; and on the first day of business they appointed a committee of fifteen, consisting of nine members of the lower House and six of the upper House, to take testimony as to the condition of the country and to report a bill. They settled the question that no person should be admitted as a member to either House from the Rebel States till that committee should have reported, and this report have been acted upon. This was point No. 1.

Now, my fellow-citizens, do you know how near we were to losing this point number one? One of our American story-writers has written a story to illustrate how near we come to danger and to death without knowing it. And the country does not yet know how near it came to danger and to death upon that very question. You knew that there were meetings being held of members of our party who sympathized with the President. You know that motions were continually made on the floor to admit the Representatives of Tennessee and the Representatives from Arkansas. But you do not know that an arrangement had been made which came within seven, of giving those who favored the admission of these States the control of your Congress. Four changes from our ranks, and Tennessee and Arkansas would have been admitted early in the long session of the Thirty-ninth Congress; and, with the addition of the members from those two States, there would have been an end of the possibility of two-thirds on the radical side in the House.

There would, then, as a necessary consequence, have been made the successful argument for the admission of every State that would assume the mask of loyalty by electing a loyal man from any Congressional district, for the whole argument went upon this:—"These people have elected loyal men, and you have no right, so long as they have elected loyal men, to assume that they are disloyal, or to exclude them from the Thirty-ninth Congress."

Yet, before it closed, the very men who came from Arkansas claiming membership to the House were back again thanking Congress and the Almighty that they had been kept out, for they and their friends were being hunted from their homes by the Johnson Rebels of Arkansas. (Applause.) And Colonel Stokes, in speaking of the same thing with regard to Tennessee, while in Connecticut, said, "Were I member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, I would fight to death in my seat before I would vote to admit Tennessee as she now is." (Applause.)

Yet, as I say, the combinations made with the President, or to carry out the President's views, mustered strength enough to be within seven votes to effect that traitorous purpose. Traitorous, do you say? Oh, no! not traitorous at all. I admit that some went that way for the sake of the President's influence and power, but there were others among them as honest in their views as were Thad. Stevens and Charles Sumner. I instance one—the Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio! No one ever doubted the patriotism and the courage of the Hon. Columbus Delano. He had not been elected upon the issue "that Congress, and not the President, had the right to reconstruct the States." That was not the question in the contest, for he was elected on the same day that I was. He had been elected on issues which had terminated with the surrender of the armies of Lee and Johnston.

And there were other men as honest and as high-toned as himself. For look at the New York delegation (and I point these things out to show you the terrible influences that were operating in the secret councils of that Congress.) There were Henry J. Raymond, of New York city; his intimate friend from boyhood, William H. Darling, of New York city; there was Judge Davis, from one of the interior districts; there was Mr. Marvin, a private clergyman, an unprofessional man, and a true man, but largely influenced by these more cultivated men, who had filled larger places before the public gaze. There was Mr. Humphreys, who died during Congress, from the Brooklyn district, and these men had all been trained, as it were, at the feet of that once great and glorious, but now fallen statesman, William H. Seward. They had followed his fortunes through good and evil report, from boyhood till they were upon the downhill of life. They had counselled with that other arch apostate, whose grateful heart overflowed with gratitude for Andrew Johnson for having saved the country by his 22d of February speech, Thurlow Weed. (Laughter.)

There was another man from the editorial chair of that widely-circulated journal—the New York *Times*. There were questions of doubt and difficulty before these men, and it was asking them to be more than men to ask them boldly to turn and denounce those whose lead they had followed, and with whom they had taken counsel from the time they had entered into the political arena or had understood political subjects.

I could point you to United States Senators all through the upper House, upon whose proper decision of that one question, "Who shall reconstruct the States, and who has the power?" depended—as I have, I think, already stated—the entire future welfare of the country. Do you ask me where you can find the philosophy that guided the House? whose teachings they followed? Yes, I can tell you where you can find the philosophy embodied, but I cannot tell whose teachings they followed. A great book is a thing of a century. We don't get many great books, though we get a great many books. In 1862 Sidney George Fisher, Esq., of Philadelphia, published one of the most remarkable books of our country. Sidney George Fisher, Esq., a lawyer of Philadelphia, who made no pretension to practise at the bar, published in 1862 a book called "The Trial of the Constitution."

He who will read the book will find embodied in it the philosophy which pervaded all the final action of the Thirty-ninth Congress. No man has studied the highest exposition of the Constitution of the land who has not read this work. In it are the theories which controlled Congress, and I say to you with solemn truth that until within the last two months I know no single member of Congress, save myself, who has carefully read that book. Mr. Fisher embodied in elegant style, though marked by some evidence of haste, all the theories which enabled Congress to grasp and grapple with the great subjects before it, which brought it and the country through. (Applause.)

Congress having assumed that it was its duty to reconstruct the States, went quietly on with its duty, and that was to protect the Union men of both colors in the South. Mark the position. Andrew Johnson and the Democracy of the North claimed that there were States there, but Congress quietly said, "*No!* There is only conquered territory." It did not agree upon its terms, for men who voted with us every time protested that it was not conquered territory, and would run into an angry discussion on the question whether the States were in or out of the Union, but, as if Providence had them by the hand, though their theories would lead them otherwise, when they came to vote the majority always voted practically for the Territorial bill.

You may scan all the votes of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and you may find in the discussions of those who voted, that they often voted in harmony with the theory that they were conquered territory and must be governed by the military arm of the country. (Applause.) It was Emerson, I think, who said, "They builded better than they knew how." They developed a theory by executing it in advance.

The Freedmen's Bureau was an agency by which they could protect the Southern people. A bill was passed for its enlargement; it had been my privilege to be a member of the committee to frame the original bill, and to stand second on the committee of the Thirty-ninth Congress. Well, the bill came to the President for signature. It was vetoed, and you remember how the heart of the country sank. On its entering the Senate again, this bill became a law, notwithstanding the objections of the President. Meanwhile the sentiment flew from the extremity of the country into the centre. The constituencies spoke no longer endorsing his policy, but demanding that Congress should protect every man born of woman in the South, and the moral force of the country flowed into Congress, and flowed into the Senate, and when the President vetoed the Civil Rights bill, and it came before Congress again, it passed without consideration by more than two-thirds in both Houses, and the heart and hopes of the country were reassured. (Applause.)

The Freedman's Bureau bill was then taken up and modified slightly, so that it should not be the same bill, but another, and sent again to the President. It was vetoed, and the heart and voice of the country spoke through the Senate, and it became the law of the land. (Applause.) But it did nothing to subdue Andrew Johnson. It did nothing to subdue the people of the South. They went on persecuting white Union men, Northern men, and negroes. Why, the game laws of England afford better protection to the hunted hare than the laws of these so, called Southern States gave to the free American citizens enfranchised by the Civil Rights bill.

Governor Hamilton came to us from Texas, telling us of hundreds of murders. Men would write write to us, using slips of paper. White men who had not been known during the war as Unionists would write to us, using slips of paper, and bury them in an old newspaper, and direct them to us. Postmasters were even afraid of their own clerks, afraid to let the people know that they were corresponding with a radical in Congress. (Applause.) And that illustrates the freedom and security that was given to the Union men and the negroes, who felt the throb of American hearts in their bosoms when they heard their country's call. (Applause.)

Andrew Johnson swung around the circle. (Laughter.) He had no doubt but that Congress had ruined itself. He had no doubt that when the Thirty-ninth Congress came together, he would be sustained by the people of the North, in union with the people of the South, in driving Congress from its halls. It may be said that that is a statement which cannot be sustained, if the trial of Andrew Johnson on the charges of high crimes preferred against him ever takes place. (Great applause.) If it does not take place, it will be because there is a power that can suborn witnesses, though it could not suborn the people and the Congress of the United States.

As there are many views known to each one of us which we cannot prove, so I know many things which I cannot prove as absolutely as I know those things which I can demonstrate; and it may be that, while a majority of Congress know that Andrew Johnson has been guilty of high and impeachable crimes, that they may not proceed to try him, because he has power to suborn those who could testify as to facts.

Let me go to our own city. On the last election day in October, or rather the morning after election, the *Daily News* contained an article which was to be the first of a series, entitled, "Can the President prorogue Congress?" It was evidently written before the election news came in. Well, it admitted that the President had no strict constitutional right to prorogue Congress; but it asserted that Abraham Lincoln had several times saved the nation by doing that which was not written in the Constitution, and that, if the President clearly saw that if he could not save the Union with Congress acting, it would be his duty to save the Union by driving Congress out, and saving the Union without Congress, and he promised that the next article should show now it would be done, but that next article never appeared. (Applause.)

On the October night that we gathered in such numbers in front of the Union League, to hear what the people of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana had been doing, Andrew Johnson was in the Executive Chamber, at the White House, hearing only from his parasites and satellites. He was hearing that the majority in Berks county was largely swollen; and he was hearing that the First Congressional District in Philadelphia was rolling up a majority which was terrifying to Union men; and when he retired for the night, he congratulated his friends upon the endorsement of his policy by the people.

In that same spirit this article saw daylight, as did the one in the Boston *Mercury*, a paper then just established for the sustenance of the Johnson cause; and in that same spirit had Andrew Johnson prepared those interrogatories to his Attorney-General which appeared in the *Public Ledger*, and which were subsequently denounced as the *Ledger* hoax. These questions were prepared in the White House, and were meant to be put, and would have been put if the election in question had sustained Andrew Johnson and his policy. They were in harmony with every utterance he made from the platform of a car while swinging around the circle from Washington to St. Louis and from St. Louis back to Washington. They were in unison with all the utterances made to Southern men. They were in accordance with the shrewd editorial of the *Daily News* of Philadelphia, on the morning after election, which was but the first of a series—the second and third of which I hope to see, at least in manuscript, as part of the secret history of a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States. (Applause.)

The Committee appointed to devise means of reconstruction had not completed its work at the end of six months, and when it reported a measure, it was not a measure of reconstruction; it was the preliminary measure of reconstruction; it was to guard the country against the repudiation of the public debt, and it was to guard the country against the assumption of the Confederate debt; it was to protect that bread, beautiful, and fertile territory stretching from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, which had been drenched in patriot and Rebel blood, from double taxation—first, for the payment of the national debt; second, for the payment of the Confederate debt. For it provided that no State should ever pay the debt it had contracted in aid of the Confederacy. It was to secure equal civil rights—and equal political power, and it received the sympathy and cordial support of every true man.

When that section was read which gives the Southern States, when they should be reconstructed, the right to exclude their colored people, I expressed my irrevocable hostility to the proposition, and others did the same. (Applause.) Yet when the final test came I voted for that measure; I sent it before the country, and I spoke to the people of the country on the political condition; and why did I revoke that which I regarded as irrevocable, and advocate that which I loathed from my inmost nature, the doctrine that the United States could embody in its fundamental law a decree that a State might disfranchise any portion of its citizens? Why? because I saw, as others had seen, that in the Republican party, let the past be what it may, that it was the great party of our country for the future; and because I saw in the rising tide of public sentiment through the country, that no States could be organized in the South on any other basis than that of human equality, recognizing man as man, and investing every man with the full enjoyment of all civil and political rights. (Applause.)

Thus when the session of Congress adjourned, it had asserted its control over the question of reconstruction. It has passed two laws, one for providing the people of the South with food, seed, employment, and schools; another asserting the equal civil rights of all; and had submitted to the country, as an amendment to the Constitution, a provision which opened the way for judicious reconstruction.

Now let me show you something of the progress of the country. The first bill submitted to the Thirty-ninth Congress was submitted by the representative of the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, upon the subject of suffrage in the District of Columbia. (Applause.) And it proposed simply to strike out the word "white" from any law, whether of Maryland or Virginia, or of any ordinance of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, that regulated suffrage; in other words, it proposed to give every colored man in the District the right to vote. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and was referred back without modification, and when it came into the House there were motions to modify it. Some gentlemen wanted to admit all who could read the Constitution. Some wanted to admit only those who could read and write, while some wanted the property qualification.

There was nearly one-half of the Republican party who shrank from their own principles, and were afraid to apply them, by emphatically declaring that, under the flag that waved over the dome of our Capitol, every man was a free citizen, eligible to all the rights and all the honors of the country. (Applause.) And it was adroitly moved to refer the bill to a committee, with instructions to put in some of these qualifications.

Now, my fellow-citizens, like David Downs, we were very near to danger, even to death. Yet we did not seem to know it. If the Democrats had voted to recommit that bill, it would have been recommitted. They held the balance of power between the two wings of the Republican party, and they wanted to do the worst thing they could. There is a power that resembles alike the wrath and folly of man for his glory. And they said, We will make this bill so distasteful to the Republicans that they shall themselves vote it down. We won't recommit it. We will vote for absolute, unqualified negro suffrage. (Applause.)

On the question, "Shall the bill be recommitted, with instructions?" there were a few radicals on the Democratic side engaged in conversation. I remember I was engaged with an eminent poet and statesman, Jack Rogers, of New Jersey. (Applause.) My old friend Stevens had put his cane under his arm, and was engaged with two or three gentlemen. The vote being by tellers, when they reported it a small number passed over, but when the other side passed over you would have thought it was the August Convention. The Democrats defeated the recommitment of the bill. There you have it, gentlemen, simply, Shall every citizen vote irrespective of color? Is man a man? Do you entertain the republican faith? If you do, go it. If you don't, political damnation awaits you. (Tremendous applause.)

When the ayes and nays were called, every man on that side said aye. (Applause.) Then, they said, "You have got us there!" Others shook their fists at the Democrats, and said, "You made us do right, and we will let our constituents know we would not have done right had you not made us!"

You ask me, Who was in that Congress that compared with Webster or with Clay in debate? I ask you, who was in the opposition to provoke discussion at its hands? There was not a single speaker of marked ability on the Democratic side; and to wrangle among ourselves would have been rather unworthy work, when other matters were pressing upon our attention. I know not that any man in the House or in the Senate could have compared with either; and on the other hand, I know not that either of them could have made the admirable report of William Pitt Fessenden, in submitting the report on Reconstruction. Each star has its own glory, and stars differ in glory.

I know this, that had the statesmen of 1832, and from that time till 1856, looked to the future, and when a measure was proposed, asked what will be the consequence of this measure, and then been governed by right and only, as were the men of the Thirty-ninth Congress, we should not have had this war, and freedom would long ago have been the law of the land. (Applause.)

For thirty years our legislation did but recche the dictation of the selfish politicians of the land; but in the Thirty-ninth Congress there was a preponderating power of men who saw duty, who saw justice, who recognized a great duty first to the country and then to God, and who remembered that there was nothing so useful to the country as men, and nothing so dear to God as His children boldly legislating for the welfare of men—and justice was on all questions the controlling test.

In the Thirty-ninth Congress was what will be seen and acknowledged as the moral effect of this law, and I challenge the record of the Thirty-ninth Congress in comparison with any other in that behalf. I say that Congress had in it more men of far-reaching insight and judgment, more men of trained courage—that coarage which enables a man to conquer, not his adversary only, but himself, to yield his own convictions, to yield his own aspirations, to bury himself, as it were, and as the common soldier does, as one of a great army, achieving a measure—than any other convocation of which I have ever read.

Its great difficulty was not in the courage that it showed in doing, but the courage that it showed in bearing through this long session of the Thirty-ninth, when every paper that came in to any of us contained no word of praise, but many words of censure. We were slow, we were wasting our time in idle talk, when we ought to be up and doing. We were not impeaching, we were not overthrowing the Governors. But we were at work gathering information from the freedmen, from persons who were native Unionists, from every source from which information could be drawn, and our doings and reports have been carried to the country.

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MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

ontinued from our last issue.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH LECTURE.

MRS. CAUDLE'S FIRST NIGHT IN FRANCE—"SHAMEFUL INDIFFERENCE" OF CAUDLE AT THE BOULOGNE CUSTOM HOUSE.

"I suppose, Mr. Caudle, you call yourself a man? I'm sure, such men should never have wives. If I could have thought it possible you'd have behaved as you have done—and I might, if I hadn't been a forgiving creature, for you've never been like anybody else—if I could only have thought it, you'd never have dragged me to foreign parts. Never! Well, I *did* say to myself, if he goes to France, perhaps he may catch a little politeness—but no; you began as Caudle, and as Caudle you'll end. I'm to be neglected through life, now. Oh yes! I've quite given up all thoughts of anything but wretchedness—I've made up my mind to misery, now. *You're glad of it?* Well, you must have a heart to say that! I declare to you, Caudle, as true as I'm an ill-used woman, if it wasn't for the dear children far away in blessed England—if it wasn't for them, I'd never go back with you. No; I'd leave you in this very place. Yes; I'd go into a convent; for a lady on board told me there was plenty of 'em here. I'd go and be a nun for the rest of my days, and —— I see nothing to laugh at, Mr. Caudle; that you should be shaking the bed-things up and down in that way.—But you always laugh at other people's feelings; I wish you'd only some yourself.—I'd be a nun, or a Sister of Charity. Impossible. Ha! Mr. Caudle, you don't know even now what I can be when my blood's up. You've trod upon the worm long enough; some day won't you be sorry for it?

"Now, none of your profane cryings out! You needn't talk about Heaven in that way; I'm sure you're the last person who ought. What I say is this—your conduct at the Custom House was shameful—cruel! And in a foreign land, too! But you brought me here that I might be insulted; you'd no other reason for dragging me from England. Ha! let me once get home, Mr. Caudle, and you may wear your tongue out before you get me into outlandish places again. *What have you done?* There, now, that's where you are so aggravating. You behave worse than any Turk to me—what? *You wish you were a Turk?* Well, I think that's a pretty wish before your lawful wife! Yes!—a nice Turk you'd make, wouldn't you? Don't think it.

"*What have you done?* Well, it's a good thing I can't see you, for I'm sure you must blush. Done, indeed! Why, when the brutes searched my basket at the Custom House! *A regular thing, is it?* Then, if you knew that, why did you bring me here? No man who respected his wife would. And you could stand by and see that fellow with moustaches rummage my basket; and pull out my night-cap and rumple the borders, and—well! if you'd had the proper feelings of a husband, your blood would have boiled again. But no! There you stood, looking as mild as butter at the man, and never said a word; not when he crumpled my night-cap—it went to my heart like a stab—crumpled it as if it was any duster. I dare say, if it had been Miss Prettyman's night-cap—oh! I don't care about your groaning—if it had been her night-cap, her hair-brush, her curl-papers, you'd have said something then. Oh, anybody with the spirit of a man would have spoken out if the fellow had had a thousand swords at his side. Well, all I know is this; if I'd have married somebody I could name, he wouldn't have suffered me to be treated in that way—not he!

"Now, don't hope to go to sleep, Mr. Caudle, and think to silence me in that manner. I know your art, but it won't do. It wasn't enough that my basket was turned topsy-turvey, but before I knew it they spun me into another room, and—*How could you help that?* You never tried to help it. No; although it was a foreign land, and I don't speak French—not but that I know a good deal more of it than some people who give themselves airs about it—although I don't speak their nasty gibberish, still you let them take me away, and never cared how I was ever to find you again. In a strange country, too! But I've no doubt that that's just what you wished; yes, you'd have been glad enough to get rid of me in that cowardly manner. If I could only know your secret thoughts, Caudle, that's what you brought me here for, to lose me. And after the wife I've been to you!

"What are you crying out? *For mercy's sake?* Yes; a great deal you know about mercy! Else you'd never have suffered me to be twisted into that room. To be searched, indeed! As if I'd anything smuggled about me. Well, I will say it; after the way in which I've been used, if you'd the proper feelings of a man, you wouldn't sleep again for six months. Well, I know there was nobody but women there; but that's nothing to do with it. I'm sure, if I'd been taken up for picking pockets, they couldn't have used me worse. To be treated so—and 'specially by one's own sex!—it's *that* that aggravates me.

"And that's all you can say? *What could you do?* Why, break open the door; I'm sure you must have heard my voice: you shall never make me believe you couldn't hear that. Whenever I shall sew the strings on again, I can't tell. If they didn't turn me out like a ship in a storm, I'm a sinner! And you laughed! *You didn't laugh?* Don't tell me; you laugh when you don't know anything about it; but I do.

"And a pretty place you have brought me to. A most respectable place, I must say! Where the women walk about without any bonnets to their heads, and the fish-girls with their bare legs—well, you don't catch me eating any fish while I'm here. *Why not?* Why not,—do you think I'd encourage people of that sort?

"What do you say? *Good-night?* It's no use saying that—I can't go to sleep so soon as you can. Especially with a door that has such a lock as that to it. How do we know who may come in? What? *All the locks are bad in France?* The more shame for you to bring me to such a place, then. It only shows how you value me.

"Well, I dare say you are tired. *I* am! But then, see what I've gone through. Well, we won't quarrel in a barbarous country. We won't do that. Caudle, dear,—what's the French for lace? I know it, only I forget it. The French for lace, love? What? *Dentelle?* Now, you're not deceiving me? *You never deceived me yet?* Oh! don't say that. There isn't a married man in this blessed world can put his hand upon his heart in bed, and say that. French for lace, dear? Say it again. *Dentelle?* Ha! Dentelle? Good-night, dear. Dentelle! Dentelle!"

"I afterwards," writes Caudle, "found out to my cost wherefore she inquired about lace. For she went out in the morning with the landlady to buy a veil, giving only four pounds for what she could have bought in England for forty shillings!"

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH LECTURE.

MRS. CAUDLE RETURNS TO HER NATIVE LAND—"UNMANLY CRUELTY" OF CAUDLE, WHO HAS REFUSED "TO SMUGGLE A FEW THINGS" FOR HER.

"There, it isn't often that I ask you to do anything for me, Mr. Caudle, goodness knows! and when I do, I'm always refused—of course. Oh, yes! anybody but your own lawful wife. Every other husband aboard the boat could behave like a husband—but I was left to shift for myself. To be sure, that's nothing new; I always am. Every other man worthy to be called a man, could smuggle a few things for his wife—but I might as well be alone in the world. Not one poor half-dozen of silk stockings could you put in your hat for me; and everybody else was rolled in lace, and I don't know what. Eh? What, Mr. Caudle? *What do I want with silk stockings?* Well,—it's come to something, now! There was a time, I believe, when I had a foot—yes, and an ankle, too; but when once a woman's married, she has nothing of the sort, of course. No: I'm not a cherub, Mr. Caudle; don't say that. I know very well what I am.

"I dare say now, you'd have been delighted to smuggle for Miss Prettyman? Silk stockings become her! *You wish Miss Prettyman was in the wood?* Not you, Mr. Caudle; that's only your art—your hypocrisy. A nice person, too, she'd be for the moon; it would be none the brighter for her being in it, I know. And when you saw the Custom House officers look at me, as though they were piercing me through, what was your conduct? Shameful. You twittered about, and fidgeted, and flushed up as if I really *was* a smuggler. *So I was?* What had that to do with it? It wasn't the part of a husband, I think, to fidget in that way, and show it. *You couldn't help it?* Humph? And you call yourself a person of strong mind, I believe? One of the lords of creation! Ha! ha! couldn't help it!

"But I may do all I can to save the money, and this is always my reward. Yes, Mr. Caudle, I shall save a great deal. *How much?* I sha'n't tell you. I know your meanness—you'd want to stop it out of the house allowance. No: it's nothing to you where I got the money from to buy so many things. The money was my own. Well, and if it was yours first, that's nothing to do with it. No; I hav'n't saved it out of the puddings. But it's always the woman who saves who's despised. It's only your fine lady-wives who're properly thought of. If I was to ruin you, Caudle, then you'd think something of me.

"I sha'n't go to sleep. It's very well for you who're no sooner in bed, than you're fast as a church; but I can't sleep in that way. It's my mind keeps me awake. And after all, I do feel so happy to-night; it's very hard I cannot enjoy my thoughts. *No: I can't think in silence!* There's much enjoyment in that to be sure! I've no doubt now you could listen to Miss Prettyman—oh, I don't care, I will speak. It was a little more than odd, I think, that she should be on the jetty when the boat came in. Ha! she'd been looking for you all the morning with a telescope, I've no doubt—she's bold enough for anything. And then how she sneered and giggled when she saw me, and said, 'How fat I'd got:' like her impudence, I think. What? *Well she might?* But I know what she wanted. Yes—she'd have liked to have had me searched. She laughed on purpose.

"I only wish I'd taken two of the dear girls with me. What things I could have stitched about 'em! No—I'm not ashamed of myself to make my innocent children smugglers: the more innocent they looked, the better; but there you are with what you call your principles again; as if it wasn't given to everybody by nature to smuggle. I'm sure of it—it's born with us. And nicely I've cheated 'em this day. Lace, and velvet, and silk stockings, and other stockings, and other things,—to say nothing of the tumblers and decanters. No: I didn't look as if I wanted a direction, for fear somebody should break me. That's another of what you call your jokes; but you should keep 'em for those who like 'em. I don't.

"*What have I made after all?* I've told you—you shall never, never know. Yes, I know you'd been fined a hundred pounds if they'd searched me; but I never meant that they should. I dare say you wouldn't smuggle—oh no! you don't think it worth your while. You're quite a conjurer, you are, Caudle. Ha! ha! ha! *What am I laughing at?* Oh, you little know—such a clever creature! Ha! ha! Well, now, I'll tell you. I knew what an unaccommodating animal you were, so I made you smuggle whether or not. *How?* Why, when you were out at the *Café*, I got your great rough coat, and if I didn't stitch ten yards of best black velvet under the lining I'm a sinful woman! And to see how innocent you looked when the officers walked round and round you! It was a happy moment, Caudle, to see you.

"What do you call it? *A shameful trick—unworthy of a wife? I couldn't care much for you?* As if I did n't prove that, by trusting you with ten yards yards of velvet. But I don't care what you say: I've saved everything—all but that beautiful English novel, that I've forgot the name of. And if they didn't take it out of my hand, and chopped it to bits like so much dog's-meat. *Served me right?* And when I so seldom buy a book! No: I don't see how it served me right. If you can buy the same book in France for four shillings that people here have the impudence to ask more than a guinea for—well, if they *do* steal it, that's their affair, not ours. As if there was anything in a book to steal!

"And now, Caudle; when are you going home? What? *Our time is not up?* That's nothing to do with it. If we even lose a week's lodging—and we mayn't do that—we shall save it again in living. But you're such a man! Your home's the last place with you. I'm sure I don't get a wink of a night, thinking what may happen. Three fires last week; and any one might as well have been at our house as not. *No—they mightn't?* Well, you know what I mean—but you're such a man!

"I'm sure, too, we've had quite enough of this place. But there's no keeping you out of the libraries, Caudle. You 're getting such a gambler. And I don't think it's a nice example to set to your children, raffling as you do for French clocks and I don't know what. But that's not the worst; you never win anything. Oh, I forgot. Yes; a needle-case, that under my nose you gave to Miss Prettyman. A nice thing for a married man to make presents: and to such a creature as that, too. A needle-case! I wonder whenever she has a needle in *her* hand!

"I know I shall feel ill with anxiety if I stop here. Nobody left in the house but that Mrs. Closepeg. And she such a stupid woman. It was only last night that I dreamt I saw our cat quite a skeleton, and the canary stiff on its back at the bottom of the cage. You know, Caudle, I'm never happy when I'm away from home; and yet you will stay here. No, home's my comfort; I never want to stir over the threshold, and you know it. If thieves were to break in, what could Mrs. Closepeg do against 'em? And so, Caudle, you'll go home on Saturday? Our dear—dear home! On Saturday, Caudle?"

"What I answered," says Caudle, "I forget: but I know that on Saturday, we were once again shipped on board the Red Rover."

[Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures will be continued daily, in The Evening Telegraph, until completed.]

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James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew McHaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Francisous, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 1y

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,
Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw3m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000,

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date.

$10,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven, Furman Sheppard, Thomas Mackellar, John Supplee, John W. Claghorn, Silas Yerkes, Jr., Alfred S. Gillett, N. S. Lawrence, Charles I. Dupont, Henry F. Kenney, Joseph Kapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw6 JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000. PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, WM. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 25

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

M. BERNHEIM,

Having reopened the Store

NO. 145 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Will continue his old business,

MILLINERY GOODS,

With the addition of

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock, which is constantly replenished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to Milliners, Dress and Cloakmakers. 3 8 1m

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 182

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette.
8 10 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
129,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	125,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,720 00
60,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
20,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 00
50,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	200 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
3,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	2,950 00
*$20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
190,300	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	185,900 00
1,045,450 par.	Cost, $1,030,352 05. Market value,	$1,070,280 75
	Real Estate	26,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,175. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $811,102 28	
	Cash in Drawer 447 14	41,540 00
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John B. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 3 1

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,535,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431 18	INCOME FOR 1866. $320,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Filler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 1t2 31

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,0
Assets, January 5, 1867, $1,763,267 33.
INSURES MARINE,
INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM DUBELER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, NO. 5 S. FIFTH STREET.

ASSETS.....$136,210 89.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.
MUTUAL SYSTEM EXCLUSIVELY.
DIRECTORS FOR 1867.

Caleb Clothier, Benjamin Malone, Thomas Mather, T. Ellwood Chapman, Simeon Matlack, Aaron W. Gaskill, William P. Reeder, Joseph Chapman, Edward M. Needles, Wilson M. Jenkins, Lukens Webster, Francis T. Atkinson.

CALEB CLOTHIER, President.
BENJAMIN MALONE, Vice-President.
THOMAS MATHER, Treasurer.
T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary. 1 2 26 1m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWENETY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General On all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 t4 10

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.—
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, March 18, 1867.
PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing April 1, 1867, and ending the 30th day of September, 1867, inclusive. Viz.:—

CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW

for the use of animals in the public service at this depot, or at any other locality within sixty (60) miles of the city of Philadelphia, when required.

All grain to be of the best quality. Oats 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay of the best quality Pennsylvania Timothy; Straw to be Rye, of the best quality. All subject to inspection prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered. (The price to be stated both in words and figures.)

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for Five thousand (5000) dollars, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this Office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Forage." Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals. By order of

Bvt. Brigadier-General G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster,
3 18 7t Bvt. Major U. S. Army.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to

2 7 t5 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 15, 1867.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a lot of old and unserviceable articles of Ordnance, embracing Shot and Shell, about seven hundred (700) Carbines, breech loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2500) Muskets, rifled and smooth bore, Gun Carriages and other Stores.

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
3 18 1A1t Chief of Bureau.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 s 6m thom No. 200 N. SECOND Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. 3 11

LOST.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD!

LOST, between Walnut Street Wharf and the American Hotel, in Chesnut street, on Monday evening, March 11, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a large black enamelled Leather

LADY'S TRAVELLING BOX,

About eighteen inches square, with handle on top, marked "H. C. J., Balt." The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the Box and contents at No. 3 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 3 14

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES
COUGHS AND COLDS.
GIVE IT A TRIAL.

Sold by all first-class Druggists.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 1m No 232 North SECOND Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
6 21 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

ALFRED JENKS & SON.

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,

No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,

Manufacturers of

CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1867.

In pursuance of the annexed Resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the Purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes," is hereby published in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

JOHN EC

AMUSEMENTS.

BENEFITS TO-NIGHT.—At the New Chesnut Miss Helen Western, for her benefit, will perform in three of her most popular plays, in which she will sustain ten different characters.

At the Arch Mr. Frank Mordaunt offers a very attractive bill for his benefit. Mr. Mordaunt will play "John Mildmay," in *Still Waters Run Deep;* Mr. Frank Brower enacts "Ginger Blue," in the *Virginia Mummy;* and Mrs. Frank Mordaunt will personate "Judy O'Trot," in *Ireland as it Was.* In the latter sketch Mr. Mordaunt will also perform the part of "Dan O'Carolan."

At the Walnut Street Theatre, Miss Lucille Western will assume her great *roles* of "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine," in *East Lynne,* for the thousandth time. It has been the lady's ambition to play these parts one thousand and one times; and if she has her health until to-morrow night, she will have succeeded in this. No artiste, except Madame Ristori, has ever presented a single play so often with such success.

MATINEES TO-MORROW.—At the New Chesnut the usual *apres midi* entertainment will be given. An excellent dramatic bill has been selected.

At the Academy the Japanese Troupe will appear in the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

At the American an attractive matinee performance will be given, when Mr. Fox will distribute twenty-five ladies' hats and twenty-five dress patterns among the audience.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The usual entertainment will be presented to-night for the benefit of the general public. The "Timbuctoos," Miss Carrie Austin, Mad'lle Louise, and the other favorites appear in elegant and pleasing acts.

THE BELL RINGERS.—This splendid troupe of twenty-five performers are doing very well at Concert Hall. The entertainments of this troupe are beautiful and pleasing. The "female silver band" is one of the wonders of the day, and their performances attract a great deal of attention. The versatility of Miss Annie Berger is truly remarkable. She performs with equal ease upon the cornet, violin, violoncello, and bells, and sings sweetly and with taste.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give their usual public rehearsal to-morrow afternoon, with the following programme:—

1. Overture, *Martha*.....Flotow
2. "Adelaide" (by request).....Beethoven
3. "Invitation to the Dance".....Weber
4. "Andante Grazioso," from Op. 5.....Gada
5. Overture, *Die Vehmrichter*.....Berdoz
6. Selection from *L'Africaine*.....Meyerbeer

IRELAND AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—The splendid series of stereoscopic views of Ireland now exhibiting at the Assembly Buildings are well worth a visit, illustrating, as they do, many interesting incidents in Irish history, and giving views of many of the most famous spots, public buildings, ancient ruins, etc., of the "Green Isle."

CARNCROSS & DIXEY give their usual spicy, humorous, and musical soiree this evening. The *Black Japs* and *Virginia Mummy* take places in the programme.

MR. OWEN MARLOWE announces his benefit for next Tuesday evening.

ROCHESTER MORALITY.

A Young Man Throws Kisses at a Second-Story Window, and gets Horse-Whipped.

From the Rochester Democrat.

Just before noon yesterday an occurrence took place in South St. Paul street which created some stir in the vicinity. A young man who was walking along the sidewalk a short distance beyond Court street, was overtaken by a man and a woman, the latter of whom drew from beneath her shawl a rawhide, which she began to apply to his person with great vigor. Her male companion, who we are informed is her husband, meanwhile stood by to overawe the victim, and prevent him from resisting or running away. After receiving what the woman deemed a sufficient castigation, the young man was permitted to proceed home. He subsequently procured a warrant for his assailant, and she was arrested. The case will be attended to by Police Justice Bryan at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

We understand that the accused is the wife of a street car conductor. She alleges that the young man has been in the habit of insulting her as she sat at a window, by flirting his handkerchief and throwing kisses at her, and we believe she also charges him with speaking of her in such a manner as to prejudice her reputation. On the other hand, the young man denies that he has been guilty of any act that should subject him to such an assault. It seems to us that, whatever may have been her provocation, the woman should have deputed the chastisement of the offender to her husband, if she could not content herself with such redress as the law might afford. We hope the day is far distant when public sentiment will justify ladies in patrolling the streets with rawhides or other weapons, to avenge themselves upon young men who happen to offend them. It may be very aggravating to a woman to have kisses thrown to her from the street as she sits at a second or third-story window, but it certainly is not very dangerous.

Awkward Mistake at an Imperial Ball.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Star* relates an amusing adventure which occurred to a foreign gentleman who received an invitation to the state ball which took place recently at the Tuileries. Being a stranger, he naturally inquired whether any particular dress was required on these occasions, when he was informed that he must appear *en uniforme*, which expression does not alone imply military, naval, or civil costume, but likewise signifies court dress. The gentleman, however, not aware of this, proceeded to a tailor on the Boulevards, and seeing a splendid suit of blue, magnificently embroidered with gold, thought he could not do better than order a similar suit wherein to make his appearance at the ball. On his arrival at the Palace he was much gratified at the respect with which he was received, and not a little flattered by being ushered into the presence of their Majesties by the private *entree*, crowded at that moment by several personages whose dress was similar to his own. He remarked that several amongst them looked at him with some surprise, and evidently inquired amongst each other who he was; but seeing that they all looked gentlemen and persons of a certain age, he innocently congratulated himself on having evidently done the right thing. A few moments, however, had scarcely elapsed when an official, in a gorgeous scarlet and gold uniform, came up to him, and, in a somewhat peremptory tone, requested him to follow him into the next room. The fact was, the unfortunate gentleman had furnished himself with a Senator's dress.

A Piece of Iron in a Man's Eye.

James Patterson, a boiler-maker, at present working in a shipyard in England, was cutting out a counter-sink rivet from the shell of a steam vessel in the beginning of May, 1855, when a piece of the rivet broke off, and, after striking a plate above his head, buried itself in the centre of his eye, destroying the sight in an instant. The wound healed, and at first the eye was not much disfigured: but it gradually shrank, and a few weeks ago a very small point of iron was seen protruding through the surface of the ball, but not near the place where it had entered. At the General Infirmary, Patterson was successfully operated upon. The piece of iron, which resembles a V in shape, is three-eighths of an inch in length, a quarter of an inch in breadth and one-eighth of an inch thick.

A FISHWOMAN'S ORATION.—A new fish market was recently opened at Sunderland, England. After the Mayor had formally opened the market by a speech, Peggy Potts, a well-known fish-dealer, who with her daughter had been figuring in the Police Court about an hour before, charged with assault, asked the Mayor for leave to make a speech, and being lifted on to the table, made her speech. She said:—"God bless our fishermen, pilots, and sailors, and when they return from the deep waters may they reach the port in safety. God bless our workingmen, and may they have plenty of work and good wages to buy fish and support their families. God bless the Prince of Wales and all the royal family. God save the Queen." Mrs. Potts then descended from the platform, and received the congratulations of the crowd on her attainments as a speaker.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PRESERVED GAME

FROM THE WESTERN PRAIRIES,

Superior in Flavor to any of the Imported.

Pates of English Hare, Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Venison, Pheasants, etc.

Roast Venison (larded) with Jelly, Quail, Pheasant, Partridge, Grouse, Wild Turkey, Wild Duck, with Olives, etc.

Broiled Quail, Pheasant, Grouse, etc.

Gelatine (or boned) Quail, Grouse, Pheasant, Wild Turkey, Capon, etc., gamed in papillotte.

Sweet Breads (larded) etc. etc.

For luncheon, evening parties, travellers, and for table use generally, these specialities are peculiarly adopted, and the well-known superiority of the flavor of the Western game, together with the varied assortment and moderate price at which they are offered, combine advantages not found in any of the imported Pates, now so universally used.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

THE CONCENTRATED FAMILY SOAP;

OR,

SAVONINE

ONE POUND of which, dissolved in two gallons of hot water, will make **FIFTEEN POUNDS** of excellent Soap

FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY USE.

Made in this country only by the GLAMORGAN SOAP COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Wholesale Agent for Philadelphia,

3 15 fmw1m] **WARD J. CAFFEE,**

Drug Broker and Commission Merchant,

S. E. Corner CHESNUT and FRONT Streets.

Sold by all Grocers throughout the U. S.

PIONEER SOAP

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.

This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.

Use it as you would any common soap.

TRY IT,

and you will be convinced that it is SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

For sale by Grocers generally, and by

1 25 fmw3m4p*] **PAUL & FERGUSON,** Office, No. 18 N. WATER Street.

NEW BONELESS SARDINES.

ITALIAN MACARONI AND VERMICELLI.

HAVANA AND MESSINA ORANGES.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7]rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FAMILY FLOUR.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

FOR SALE BY

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

(Late of L. Knowles & Co.

2 6 3m4p] **No. 1230 MARKET Street.**

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI

"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES

HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,

Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters.

FOR SALE BY

ROBERT BLACK & SON,

2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

FINE NEW CROP

OOLONG, YOUNG HYSON, AND JAPANESE TEAS

Of this season's importation.

For sale by the package or retail, by

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14] WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

DIAMOND BRAND HAMS.—The old and justly celebrated Diamond Brand Sugar-cured Hams, cured by Samuel Davis, Jr., & Co., Cincinnati, in store and for sale by Sole Agents,

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,

3 16 1mrp* Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT Stree

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S Old Established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Oolong.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG Hyson.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Japan.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND Fragrant.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 3 21 1m

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.

THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT

is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.

THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,

in comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.

UNPARALLELED OFFER.

We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.

Full Course, time unlimited.....$35
Telegraphing, three months.....40
Positions Guaranteed.
Day and Evening Instruction.

2 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

CONSUMPTION CURED.

USE HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

SOLD BY

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

m No. 232 North SECOND Street

$15,000, $10,000, AND $5000, WITH several other sums, to invest upon mortgage. Apply to A. FITLER, Conveyancer, No. 51 N. SIXTH Street, 3 19 3t*

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

PLAID SILKS, $1·12½.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS, $1·12½.

INDIA SILKS, $1·37½.

HEAVY MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS, $3·50.

HEAVY BLACK SILKS, EXTREMELY LOW.

ELEGANT RICH GROS GRAINS, $2·00.

MAPLE AND GOLD-EDGE SILKS.

POULT DE SOIES, MODE, PEARL, AND STEELS, $1·87.

An examination of the above SILKS is solicited.

PIQUES FROM AUCTION.

150 pieces PIQUES, very cheap, 45, 60, 70 cents.

50 pieces NAINSOOK MUSLIN, 25, 31, 37, 50 cents.

50 pieces SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC AND PLAIDS, 31, 37, 50 cents.

50 pieces NEW PLAID NAINSOOK, for Dresses.

ALPACAS.

Choice shades fine ALPACAS, at 50, 65, 75 cents.

BLACK ALPACAS, at still further reductions.

NEW MATERIALS FOR TOURISTS, 37½, 50, 75 cents.

SILK AND WOOL GREY POPLINS, $1·25.

LINEN GOODS.

35 pieces TABLE DAMASKS, from New York sales.

100 dozen RED BORDERED TOWELS, $1·00, $2·00.

100 Dozen LINEN NAPKINS, $2·65 to $10·00.

Liberal discounts to Hotel Keeper, and other large buyers.

MUSLINS

By the Piece at Wholesale Rates.

1 case fine BLEACHED MUSLINS at 20 cts.

2 cases fine and heavier BLEACHED MUSLIN, at 22, 25 cents.

PILLOW MUSLINS, 25, 28, and 31 cents.

Utica, Waltham, and Huguenot Sheetings, Wholesale and Retail.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11 1mrp]

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

JUST OPENED

3000 yards Spring Delaines, 25 cents.
Fast Color Calicoes, 11½, 12½, 16, and 18¾c.
Choice Shades Colored Alpacas, 40 and 50c.
Choice Shades Colored Mohairs, 62½ cents.
Black Alpacas, 33, 45, 50 cents, up to $1 per yard.
Black and White Stripe Skirting by the yard.
Fine French Percales.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Nainsook Muslins, very cheap, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 50, 60 cents.
Soft Finish Cambrics, 25, 28, 31, 35, 38, 40, 44, 47, 50, 56 up to 69 cents.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Victoria Lawns.
A cheap lot of Stripe and Plaid Nainsooks.
Muslins from auction, very cheap.
White Piques.
Marseilles, Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Gents' and Boys' Colored Border Hdkfs.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Daily receiving New Goods. [10 22]

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. **E. M. NEEDLES & CO.** GIRARD ROW.

Will open at this location in a few days

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

OF

WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

Selected by one of the firm in the

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE LOT OF BEADED SILK BELTS,

SELLING AT $1, WORTH $3, AT

WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,

3 18 12t No. 103 North EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

I have just made out a reduced price list for all my LINENS, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most careful buyer.

To those about purchasing LINEN GOODS, we would say that our stock was never larger and more varied, consisting of the following, viz.:—

HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,
MEDIUM LIGHT DO.
FINE BOSOM LINENS,
SHIRT BOSOMS, FANCY AND PLAIN.
TABLE DAMASK, BY THE YARD.
TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES, some beautiful patterns, just received and selling cheap.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
FINE DAMASK TOWELS,
LINEN BIRD-EYE AND DIAPER,
IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS,
FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINEN,
CRUMB CLOTHS, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE,
STAIR LINENS FROM 14 TO 36 INCHES IN WIDTH,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
LINEN LAWNS AND CAMBRICS.
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
LINEN FOR FURNITTRE COVERS.
ETC. ETC. ETC.

Power-Loom Table Linen.

Just received, over 200 pieces Power-Loom Table Linen, and selling at a heavy reduction.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

IMPORTER OF LINEN GOODS,

1 5 thstu3mrp] **No. 828 ARCH STREET.**

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

Above Race.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, 12½c., up.
Best makes Muslins, lowest market prices.
Best Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.
One case fast-color Calicoes, 12½ cents.
New Spring Calicoes, 12½, 15, 18, and 20 cents.
Pink, Blue, and Buff French Percales.
Figured Percales, English Mourning Chintzes, etc.
Spring Delaines, Poil-de-Chevres, 25 cents.
Table Linens, from 50 cents up.
Towels, Bird-eye Linen, Nursery Diaper, Etc.
Best makes of Shirting Linens.
One bale good Russia Crash, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Boys' bordered Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents.
Best black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69 c., etc.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 35, 37½, 40 cents, etc.
Domet Flannels, 25, 30, 31, 37½ cents, etc.
White Goods from Auction.
One lot very fine Brilliants, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, to 62½ cents.
Fine Striped Nainsooks, 50 cts., Jaconets, 25c.
Hamburg Edgings very low, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street.

Linen Shirt Fronts, made of Richardson's and Dunbar's Linens, expressly for our sales, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75 cents.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13 cents. 9 29]

SPRING ASSORTMENT

OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS,

For Household Use, at Reduced Prices,

SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS.	COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,	PILLOW MUSLINS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, 2 to 6 yards long,	TABLE LINENS, DAMASK NAPKINS, BORDERED TOWELS,
QUILTS,	BLANKETS,

EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, ETC.

Also, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK, a lot of

VERY CHEAP HEAVY HUCK TOWELLINGS,

EMBROIDERED TAMBORED DRAPERY MUSLINS.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

CORDED BORDER AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

3 19 5t] **NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.**

1867.—DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS.

JUST OPENED AT THORNLEY'S,

1 case of superior HOOP SKIRTS, best styles and makes, at prices from $1 up to $2·25.
One lot of beautiful SPRING CLOTHS.
Several lots very desirable CASSIMERES.
Splendid SILK POPLINS in plaids and stripes.
Very heavy rich BLACK SILKS.
Double width fine PLAID GOODS for children.
FRENCH CHINTZES, PERCALES, PIQUES, DELAINES, Etc.

LINEN GOODS AND FLANNELS.

Power-loom Table Linens, specially desirable.
Rich Satin Damask Table Linens, beautiful.
Napkins, Towels, Doylies, Diapers, Crashes, etc.
Best makes of Shirting and Sheeting Linens.
Linen Handkerchiefs, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
Muslins, Calicoes, Tickings, Checks, Shawls, Quilts, and White Goods generally, at the very lowest possible prices

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [3 16 3msp

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS.
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
ASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

3 8 1m **NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.**

OPENING.

NEW CLOAK STORE,

NO. 818 ARCH STREET,

Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side.

The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices.

Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

DAVIS' NEW STORE,

THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,

3 18 mwf3m No. 818 ARCH Street,

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

AT THE OLD STAND,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his

LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT

OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALSO,

TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded.

PRICES MODERATE. [1 22]

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,

8 27]rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
3 8 fmw6m **UNDERCLOTHING.**

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

WINE MERCHANTS,

No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

RYE WHISKY,

The choicest in the market.

PALE SHERRY,

Just received from London.

OLD LONDON DOCK PORT WINE,

Our own importation.

11 19 mwf6mrp **H. & A. C. VAN BEIL.**

PIPER HEIDSIECK,

VERZENAY,
MUMM'S "EXTRA DRY,"
VEUVE CLIQUOT,
ST. MARCEAUX,
GOLD SEAL,

And other favorite brands of Champagne.

IMPORTED CIGARS

Of well-known brands.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

1 19 mwf6mrp **NO. 1310 CHESNUT ST.**

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT

Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free

OLD RYE WHISKIES

Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.

ALSO,

Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,

DISTILLED IN 1865 AND

Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwf3m*p

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

LARGE SPRING SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

March 25, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from City and Eastern manufacturers, to which we would call the attention of the trade. [3 22 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday morning,

March 25, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1000 lots of French, India, German, and British dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

We will include in above sale a large, special offering of the celebrated fabrics manufactured and imported by

MESSRS. L. MAILLARD & CO.,

Including bombazines tamise, delaines, white Cachemire and merino, chaily, tamartines, crepe d'Espagne, bareges, grenadine, Hermani, veil barege, and grenacine, and full lines Cachemire, merino, delaine, tamartine, barege, crepe d'Espagne, and stella shawls. 3 20 4t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS AND CAPS.

On Tuesday morning,

March 26, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages of boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [3 22 3t

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Will hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

They would respectfully solicit Attorneys, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Trustees, and others desiring to sell property to send them a memorandum of the same as early as possible, so that it may be fully advertised.

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 1, will include the ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, 25 feet front, with French roof, and three-story double Back Buildings,

No. 1250 N. BROAD STREET.—Was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, by Mr. R. J. Dobbins, with extra conveniences and comforts expressly for the occupancy of the present owner. Lot 160 feet through to Carlisle street.

VERY VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, with six Brick Dwellings and Carriage Factory on the rear, No. 416 N. Second street. Lot 25x100 feet, through to St. John street.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 34 Catherine street.

Estate of John B. Neagle, deceased, HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1624 Filbert street.

Estate of Stephen Benton, deceased.—Four three-story Brick Residences, Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 Carpenter street.

Same Estate.—Triangular lot of Ground, N. W. corner of Ninth street and Snyder avenue.

Same Estate.—Lot of Ground, south side of Snyder avenue, west of Ninth street, 154 feet front.

Same Estate.—Lot of Ground, east side of Ninth street, from Snyder avenue to Cantrell street.

Same Estate.—Lot, Cantrell street, east of Ninth street.

Same Estate.—Lot, corner of Tenth street and Buck road.

Same Estate.—Lot, N. E. corner Tenth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, N. W. corner of Ninth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, S. E. corner Ninth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, S. W. corner of Ninth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, S. E. corner of Jackson street and Buck road.

Same Estate.—Three Lots of Ground, N. E. corner of Sixth and Loudon streets.

Same Estate.—Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1838 Hamilton street.

GERMANTOWN.—Very desirable Building Site, five acres, Thorp's lane, east of Duy's lane. [3 9 6&tf

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon. Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE SALE, MARCH 29, WILL INCLUDE:—

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, No. 1506 North Thirteenth street, above Jefferson; lot 15 feet 8 inches by 60 feet. Possession with title.

HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK COTTAGE, front and side-yard, Fifty-third street, near Wyalusing avenue; lot 29 feet by 127. Possession with title.

HANDSOME BRICK AND ROUGH-CAST TWO-AND-A-HALF STORY DWELLING, Wyalusing avenue, near Fifty-third street, front and side-yard; lot 26 by 117 feet. Possession with title.

NEAT THREE-STORY STONE AND ROUGH-CAST COTTAGE, with side-yard; lot 29 feet by 80; Fifty-fourth street, near Wyalusing avenue.

BUILDING LOT, Howard street, near Diamond street, Nineteenth Ward; 18 feet by 108 feet 9¾ inches; two fronts.

BUILDING LOT, N. E. corner Third and Diamond streets, near North Pennsylvania R. R. Depot; 132 feet by 116 feet 5 inches; three fronts.

BUILDING LOT, Fifth street, south of Cumberland; 100 feet by 139 feet; two fronts.

BUILDING LOT, Poplar street, near Twelfth; 16 feet 3½ inches by 85 feet.

VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, 134 acres, near Line Lexington Station, North Penn. R.R.

VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, 88 acres, ½ mile from Line Lexington Station, North Penn. R. R. [3 22 6t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

This (Friday) Evening,

At 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a collection of Ancient and Modern Oil Paintings, to pay advances. Sale positively without reserve. [3 22

A RARE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, COMPRISING THE BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF MESSRS. BAILEY & CO., OF THIS CITY.

B. Scott, Jr., is instructed by Messrs. Bailey & Co., of this city, to announce their annual sale on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, the 27th, and THURSDAY, the 28th of March, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, including original works by the most celebrated artists of America and Europe; and furthermore adds that the collection cannot be surpassed by any in the United States.

Among the artists represented are the following:—

Benjamin West,	Louis Robbe,	H. L. Rolfe,
Gilbert Stewart,	Koekkoek,	H. E. Reyntiens,
Van Wilse,	Bakkerkorf,	H. Von Seben,
Hildebrandt,	Serrure,	J. I. Ecknout,
Kels,	W. Goodall,	Carolus,
Lambert,	W. Hahn,	B. Schultz,
Stevens,	C. Fortin,	D. Senezcourt,
Hoguet,	E. Verboeckhoven,	D. Noter,
Toussaint,		A. F. Werner,
Turner,	W. Verschuur,	Adolf Dillens,
Bell,	J. E. Morel,	F. Carabain,
Kraus,	Meyer Von Bremen,	Chevalier Huygens,
Stefleck,		Hilverdinck,
Herzog,	M. Calisch,	F. Rodiseo,
Preyer,	W. Shayer, Sr.,	C. Van Leemputten,
Eversen,	F. Kruseman,	
A. Achenbach,	Bogoliuboff,	Count de Bylandt,
Jernberg,	Guido Schmidt,	
Stammel,	L. De Beul,	Brandenburg,
Harveng,	H. De Beul,	Kluyvers,
Hoff,	Rodeman,	Etc. Etc.
Becker,	Bilders of Utrecht,	
J. Robbe,		

The paintings will be on exhibition in the eastern galleries of the PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, due notice of which will be given.

Sale positive and without reserve.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

SECOND SALE OF HIGH CLASS OIL PAINTINGS BY ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH ETCHING CLUB OF PARIS.

We have the pleasure of announcing that we have now on exhibition at our Art Gallery, No. 1110 Chesnut street, 96 Paintings, the contributions of the Artists of the French Etching Club.

The Sale will take place

On Friday Evening,

March 22, at 7½ o'clock.

Among the paintings will be found Works of

Gustave Dore,	Missonnier,	Troyon,
Arneux,	Hemindt,	Caron,
Boudin,	Baron,	Charlet,
Couturier,	Cortes,	Delacroix,
Devaux,	Feuvelet,	Goupil,
Guillemin,	Gautier,	Herenzi,
Lersy,	Lanfant de Metz,	Marchaux,
Moormans,	Jules Noel,	Nottoman,
Pecrus,	Ribot,	Sinet,
Veron,	Van Elven,	Votion,
Ventadour,	Leclaire,	Lasalle,
	And others,	

Catalogues are now ready, and the Gallery open daily until the sale. 3 16 6t

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